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SAMERL PHILBRICK, BASSET

LLOVO GARRISON, Eliter.

IL. XII.--NO. 18.

POLITICAL. te good reason for believing that the fulbut the pen of Judge Jay .- En.

he National Anti Slavery Standard. Asses on a Third Political Party. entries, now published for the were! member of the Anti-Sla-

mile to form thomselves into a disre, for the a miltion of slavery?

a question, I will enguine, first, the analy, the expediency of such a party.

1. The Morality. ng entrusted us with the priviculers, we are bound to exerthe common good. and the only good we

he liberation of two millions of is regard the welfare of fifteen Nathat they are inconsistent, and, manufacturing, and com-ar fellow-citizens all claim our one object of public policy, and

of that object the sole qualifica-is incompatible with the obliga-The spirit-ration in the navy is ral government; would all other questions of naoh and low, solely on account ical party necessarily suppo

its members, of all politciated capacity, for any other n suc's a party, no candidate n account of his peculiar views eptrations, independence of tof the public lands, or any er of national, state, county, or sit moral to vote for a man, who, nation, support injurious or es, merely because he thinks

we are informed, is not to olicy, but will aim to secure the President of the United of a road-district. The the erection of bridges, the axes, devolve upon the county these officers, would it be the rights and interests of for men merely because they teay be said, good men will itsa; but good men may constions of general and local is, whether we have a moral in the election of officers, who, nty supervisors, have no p ion faith, be regularly nominated ors of the party are, in con-port him, without inquiring

ony other topic. em honest in abolitionists to vioey have given to the public, that ng political power; nor, after ned by a disinterested regard over to appropriate to themas, it appears to me that an aboli ty must involve its members in em en has a moral right to subject him-

my be asked, can an abolitionist cor pro-slavery candidate for any office? gends on the meaning attached to institution of slavery. Many with me in condemning slavery, as to the most expedient mode of ere are many offices in which I placing men who more fully sentiment. I can form no rule applicable to all cases. The safest be fully persuaded in his own mind; that he is accountable to his Make

of vote for any otheer, national, state, n, who does not admit the right and a, by what rule of morals are we for a collector of taxes who does and duty of Congress to abolish and Sunday mails? If a conscienvote for a candidate unless he s, then conscientious men

II. Expediency.

may be thought of the morality of es the other parties in neces house, the office-hunters of the pelled by love of power, love of distinction, to oppose abolition. politicians the stimulus of self-

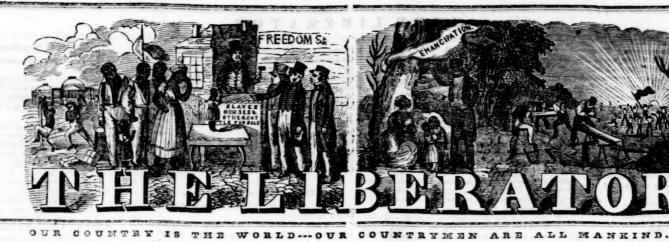
district of our country, much voters; of course, there is no an exhibition of its weakness. political party, abolitionists ivided; and this fact ren-

tons among us, caused by this parweaken the moral influence of the

machinery of the party will dif their moral character. seldom be heard amid elec ings of the pious, formerly exons, and in the support o eld; while the contribution our periodicals, like other partibecome the vehicles of lity, and falsehood. A good litics, be deemed to sancafford mortifying comments on interested benevolence.

Ill. Result of success.

my acquire power, one of two coneither the immediate dissoits moral corruption. pose the party acquires the preat the next electi minciples, except in relation to t topics of State and national entertain various and discordant islature convenes, and the party scopie an alteration in the Conexcept in relation to ect of negro suffrage, and pass relation to the connection of out with slavery. This done,



BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1842.

# SELECTIONS.

Extracts of a Letter from J. R. Giddings to his spectful petitions treated with the most su

you my regret and mortification at seeing the atsign any reason for their opposition to the doctrines contained in them, they nevertheless appear to feel it a duty to lend their influence to oppose any effect which they may have on the public mind, in favor of northern rights. That northern men, who have been bred and educated in the love of freedom, have enjoyed its blessings and witnessed its hareful. northern rights. That northern men, who have been bred and educated in the love of freedom, have enjoyed its blessings and witnessed its benefits upon the world, can feel willing to oppose the interests of the free States, and to treat with contempt their own constitutional rights and liberties, by resorting to the use of unmeaning names and epithets, and an appeal to the prejudices instead of the judgment of mankind, is, and must ever be, a matter of unspeakable pain and sorrow to every particitic heart. Duty to you and to our country, requires me to say, that this feeling among many of our honest and virtuous citizens, presents no small difficulty with which your sorrows to the sovereign people; yet the thought had not occurred to my mind, that a majority of that body would, by a vote of censure, dure to strike at the character and standing of a member, for laying before them his honest views, or the views of the people whom he represented.

As to the proceedings upon that most extraordinary trial, I have but little to say. At the first proper moment, I asked time to prepare such a defended maintain your honor, and the honor of your tepresentative. This was my right, and the right of my constituents. It was so declared by the

of the abolitionists as happen to think with them, the entire control of the legislation of the State. Can a powerless party retain the ascendancy? Would the people again elect men in whom they could place no dependance? men who had no system of State policy, and who, notwithstanding their hatred to slavery, had, by their want of manionity, vituality transferred to the minority (that is, to the anti-abolition party the government of the State? The very first session would witness the dissolution of the party, if honest.

2. But it would not be honest. It would find muon indispensable to the preservation of power; and union would be effected by a screike of principle. The action of the party would be regulated by caucus distract, and conscience would yield to expediency.

If this he theory, it is at least founded on experience. The anti-masonic party was based, like the abolition political party, on a single proposition; viz. the danger and unlawfulness of masonry. Under this banner they entered into contest for office, and elected sixteen members of the New-York Legislature. These members were elected adolety a second of their hostility to masonry. Of course, if honest and independent, they would, like other men, have had their various conflicting opinions on other subjects. But they thought in expedient to a to regard the application, May abolitionists avoid the temptation of this sporting with their own consciences, and the rights and interests of the people. The anti-masonic party was from that session virtually dissolved; and it is extremely doubtful whether the abolition party, by following their example, could avoid a similar fate. It is obvious that the party could rob avoid and proposely the very attempt to unite the controverted points would ensure its speedy dissolution.

If the abolition point is a proposition is the proposition in the Hosse, wonderful as it is a proposition of the party could not retain point and the proposition in the Hosse, wonderful as it is a proposition of the party could not r of the abolitionists as happen to think with them, the trict in the United States to be heard through its not retain power; and probably the very attempt to unite the controverted points would ensure its speedy dissolution.

W. Honest and consistent political action on the control of abolition in the control of abolitical action on the control of abolition in the control of abolitical action on the control of abolition in the control of abolitical action on the control of abolition in the control of abolitical action on the control of abolition in the control of abolitical action on the control of abolition in the control of abolitical action on the control of action of the c Honest and consistent political action on the part of abolitionists.
 Duty forbids us to vote contrary to our con-orable Secretary of State. After much labor and research, and the most mature reflection and thought, vote. If we think we can do more good by with-holding, than by giving our vote, it is right to with-hold. If both candidates are immoral, our open refusal to vote for either, is a reproof of vice, and may induce in future a better selection.

The most instruct reflection and thought, I embodied my own conclusions in a series of resolutions which are now before the country. I believe there is not a principle of national or municipal law embraced in them, which has not received the sanction of the highest courts of judicature within most of the slaves States and of the Feed States. hold. If both candidates are immoral, our open refusal to vote for either, is a reproof of vice, and may induce in future a better selection.

2 Letabolitionists steadily refuse to vote for any man, for any station, who, they have good reason to believe, would exert an official influence in behalf of slavery. Such a practice would make it the interest of the respective parties to nominate men for whom abolitionists could conscientiously vote.

3. Let abolitionists take pains to have the reasons that induce such a course well understood by the party with whose political principles they sympathise. Let them seize all convenient opportunities publicly to exponse the cause of abolition, and protest against the nomination and support of improper candidates. In this way, even political meetings might, in a greater or less degree, be turned into anti-slavery meetings.

4. Let candidates be questioned. If their answers are unsatisfactory, let abolitionists withhold their votes. If satisfactory, let as many abolitionists as can conscientiously, give them their support.

5. In this way, abolition will become mingled with politics, without any sacrifice of principle, and in this way, it is more larged and in this way, it is more larged of the slave States and of the free States of this Union, as well as in the courts of the United States, and the English courts, and of the free States of this Union, as well as in the courts of the United States, and the English courts, and of the free States of this Union, as well as in the courts of the United States, and the English courts, and of the free States of this Union, as well as in the courts of the United States, and the English courts, and of the free States of this Union, as well as in the courts of the United States, and the English courts, and of the free States of this Union, as well as in the courts of the United States, and the English courts, and of the free States of this Union, as well as in the courts of the United States, and the English courts, and of the free St a. In this way, abolition will become mingled with politics, without any sacrifice of principle, and coursel. The scene that followed their presentation, you are already acquainted with. That profluence over both political parties, and make itself felt in the General and State governments. sensation among southern members; but I had never dreamed that they would excite such a maddened frenzy, as would lead to the striking asunder of the last cord which binds a people to their government. No, fellow-citizens; although I had seen your re-Extracts of a Letter from J. R. Giddings to his Constituents,

Constituents,

Constituents,

Is Vindication or his course in course in course in the feed and mortification at seeing the attention my regret and mortification at seeing the attention of the feed on the fee onstitutional rights-although tempts of some few editors to impugating more resulted to stigmatize my acts, in regard to these resulting, by attaching to them the epithet of "abolitions," Unwilling to point out any error, or to assist their exposition to the doctrines to the country, and whose fame had spread to the country, and whose fame had spread to the country and world, arraigned like a base throughout the civilized world, arraigned like a bas felon at the bar of the House, for daring to lay be

citizens, presents no small difficulty with which your speaker, and by him ably maintained to the extent legislators and statesmen have to contend. I have of his power. To deprive me of this privilege, the seen the bosoms of our aged patriots heave with member who introduced the resolution at the bidseen the bosoms of our aged patriots heave with emotion, and their cheeks bathed in tears, when conversing upon the fact that northern men—men who are virtuous and patriotic, and who agree upon every principle of national policy, are nevertheless willing to separate from, and contend with, each other about mere names; and this, too, in the face of those who are trampling on our rights by the most high-handed tyranny. Nay, so far do they seem willing to carry their imaginary differences, that they even regard it a duty to strike down the arm that is raised to defend the maselves, their children, and the honor of their country. All are aware that the resolution of censure was passed upon me in consequence of my themselves, their children, and the honor of their country. All are aware that the resolution of centre was passed upon me in consequence of my efforts to sustain what I believed to be the constitutional rights of the free States, and of the people whom I represented. I dely my most inveterate enemy to point to a single act or vote in my official life, which has, in any degree, invaded the rights of the slave States, or any of my fellow-members. Elected by you, I felt bound carefully to watch, and assiduously to guard, your rights, your interests, and your honor; and I fearlessly challenge those who now assail me with the unmeaning epithet of 'abolition,' to point to an instance in which I have neglected that duty. If those who now speak so freely of 'abolition,' will stand forth and boldly assert the duty of yon, fellow citizens, and of the propele of the free States, to wage a war, expend your wealth, and shed your blood, to enable the slave-dealers of the South to transport their cargoes of human flesh upon the high seas, I shall then be able to meet them understandingly; but until they do this, I cannot make further reply.

This representation of your views, your wishes. do this, I cannot make further reply.

This representation of your views, your wishes, and interests, fellow-citizens, constitutes the princi-This representation of your views, your wishes, and interests, fellow-citizens, constitutes the principal characteristic of a representative government. When this privilege shall be denied, ours will cease to be a representative government. It will no longer to be a government of the people; for the people's will can no longer controlling its action. Cut off from this privilege, and no longer controlling its actions, they will be acted on, and their will must be controlled by those who wield the governmental power.

You, fellow-citizens, have interests, of which the representatives from Maine or Georgia may not be informed. Indeed, such may be your interests, that not another member in Congress, except your own immediate representative, will understand them it is therefore necessary that each representative should act for himself and his constituents, independently of the views or interests of other members, and this principle is equally applicable to matters of general policy as it is to local interests. On each and all these subjects, it is the clear, indisputable and constitutional right and privilege of each dis-

stances. I had for some time been trying to read the note to which I have alinded, but had failed, and I then added the caption to it, and sent it to the reporter. I should have deemed these facts unnecessary, had not my accusers attempted on the day following to avoid the just odium of their own acts, by representing that I might have spoken by general consent, if I had chosen to do so. So far from this being correct, I could not read my short note, when I made many and frequent attempts to do so. It is true that Mr. Stanly and others called on me to proceed, and said that I might be heard; but it is equally true that others objected to hearing me, and that I could speak only by universal consent, and while

When the previous question was sustained, and I found there was no further opportunity for me to defend your rights or my own, I began to reflect what step I should take in order so far as in my power to maintain your honor, and my own reputation. By the vote of censure, I ceased, or was substantially forbidden, to represent your interests or views, unless I could first obtain the consent of a majority to such measures as I felt bound to offer to the House. For me to remain in my seat would be construed into a tacit admission, on my part, that the House had the right to censure me. It would constitute a precedent which might be followed hereafter. I should from that time be regarded as acting under the surveillance of the majority. My seat would be regarded as dishonored, so far as the vote of a majority of the House had weight and influence. Under these circumstances, no personal consideration could have detained me a moment after the consumation of such an outrage. Upon a moment's reflection, I became satished that my duty to you as well as myself, required me to resign my office, and other to the Executive of our own State, re ing that an election might be ordered as so

convenient, in order that you should be no longer

After the previous question had been sustained, and the House had directed, by their vote, that it should be applied to me, it became the duty of the Speaker to enforce the order thus nade. And when I afterwards attempted to address the House, he informed me, with great mildness, that the House had decided that the rule should be strictly enforced against me; and from that moment he faithful obeyed the instructions of the House, nor did he at any time, permit me to be heard in any manner whatever, except when it was proposed to hear me by universal consent. I then commenced reading the note which I had previously prepared, and which will be fougal in the report hereto annexed. I had read hat the reletance, whom I was called to order, and resumed my seat, as I was bound by the roles of the House to do. After I had taken my seat, Mr. Cooper withdrew his objection, which was instantly renewed by Mr. Calhoun, of Massachusetts, agreeably to the stuement breunto annexed. I had the report heretore for the report in the National Intelligencer, which I have thought to the studenent breunto annexed. I had the report the reporter for that paper either the National Intelligencer, which I have thought at the time. It is, however, due to that honorable member, that I should say, I understood his objection to have been made with no desire to embarass me, but to prevent the example which would be set by permitting a member to speak under such circumstances. I had for some time been trying to read when it will not be considered disreputable or wordstance. I had for some time been trying to read when it will not be considered disreputable or wordstance. I had for some time been trying to read when it will not be considered disreputable or wor-

could speak only by universal consent, and while trust which you have so generously reposed in me, there was one individual who objected, I could not I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude for the kind-proceed. There was not time when there was such universal consent, except when I commenced additional control of the walks me. You first called me from the walks universal consent, except when I commenced addressing the House; and I was then stopped before I had uitered one sentence. After that, I had no opportunity whatever. Had I enjoyed the privilege of reading my note, I should have done so. But I should not have attempted a defence while I was placed at the mercy of each member, who would have had the power to stop me when he pleased. The acceptance of such a proposal would have been dishonorable to me as a representative, and disgraceful to my constituents.

When the previous question was sustained, and I found there was no further opportunity for me to defend your rights or my own, I began to reflect what

swell as myself, required me to resign my office, and by the expression of those sentiments which become to submit my conduct to the judgment of those in whose name and for whose benefit I had acted. I stated my views to an honorable friend and colleague, who consulted with such of our other whig colleagues as he could conveniently converse with at the time. He returned and informed me that they unminimously approved of my views. I remained in expressed. That such will be your course, I enter-

The Chartists and the Middle Classes,

what business had been confided to my official care, left the city, and am now with you.

Of the facts and doctrines asserted in the preamble ble and resolution of censure, it was not my purpose to speak in detail. I have neither time to do so at present, any would your natione be commensurable. When the facts and doctrines are set of the middle classes. You may win their confidence, esternishing the commensurable classes. ble and resolution of censure, it was not my purpose to speak in detail. I have neither time to do so at present, nor would your patience be commensurate with a just exposure of their falsity and errors. I will only say, that so far as the preamble asserts the slave trade, to be 'the most vital interest of a large portion of the Union,' and of its being of a delicate nature, and the prospect of its embroiling 'this nation and the whole civilized world in a war,' and so far as it asserts the duty of good citizens, to unite in bringing on such a war, or in submitting the question of war or peace to 'a high functionary of government,' I leave them to the dictates of your moral feelings and judgments. It would be a work of supererogation at this age of the world, to speak of them to an enlightened, a moral, and virtuous constituency, however they may be treated by a tyrannical majority in the halls of Congress. To suppose that any constituent of mine were so heterodox in his political faith, or so ignorant of his constitutional claim to—if you saw them in the possession of comfort and honest independence—with the means of providing, by their industry, for the wants of themselves and families—and, further, in the exercise of their power be as intelligent and parties any of government' was to be the sole arbiter of our nation's honor and interest; I say, to industry of government' was to be the sole arbiter of our nation's honor and interest; I say, to industry was to be the sole arbiter of our nation's honor and interest; I say, to industry the decrease with a possibility, would be a reproach soon at the exercise of their power be as intelligent and particular to the content of the power be as intelligent the decrease. peace or war, or to admit the doctrine that a 'high functionary of government' was to be the sole arity functionary of government' was to be the sole arity agine such a possibility, would be a reproach spony or intelligence and patriotism.

But when Mr. Botts, or a majority of the Honse of Representatives, assert that the resolutions which I submitted, justify nating or murder, it becomes ny duty to repel such an unfounded charge.

Motivy is the illegal resistance of hereid authority, to which the mutineers have become voluntarily subject. Thus, for soldiers to resist the authority of their eaptain or his mates, would constitute mulray. But my resolutions assert in terms that the persons on board the Creole were not legally subject to the captain or any other officers. They had never enlisted as sailors or soldiers, nor had the captain authority of them into alwery. They were free men, voluntarily enamcipated, and the captain authority of them in any legal sense. They were free men, voluntarily enamcipated, and the captain's anthority, than Mr. Botts would have been had he been forced on board said ship for the purpose of being sold into African slavery, and in striving to free himself, he had slain one of those who held hin captive, I speak in a legal sense. They was no law of any State or nation that authorized the captain to hold them in subjection as slaves; and they violated no law in asserting their liberty, to be there sold as slaves, and while at sea they had been shipped on board of a slave vessel for Dernet, to be there sold as slaves, and while at sea they had been shipped on board of a slave vessel for Dernet, to be there sold as slaves, and while at sea they had been shipped on board of a slave vessel for Dernet on the them is subjection as slaves, and they violated no law in asserting their liberty, to be there sold as slaves, and while at sea they had been shipped on board of a slave vessel for Dernet on the feet them that the personal proper stream of the proper ship the sold of the proper ship functionary of government' was to be the sole arbiter of our nation's honor and interest; I say, to impose such a possibility, would be a reproach upon on you to bear me witness, that, during the dreary

NEWDAT.—John Bement, Woodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Mores Emery, West Netchury;—
Luther Boutell, Groton;—U. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—
Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—
J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—
Josiah Hayward, Solem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lewell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Perehester and vicinity;—
Richard C. French, Fall Ewer;—J. B. Sanderson,
New-Beifford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanaver;—Isaac Austin, Nantucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P.
Rice, Wercester:—Wm. C. Stone, Watertwen;—A.
Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lunn;—E. Bird,
Tunnion;—B. Freeman, Breuster;—R. F. Walleut,
Dennis George O. Harmon, Hazerhill;—Joseph
Brown, Andover;—Joseph L. Noyes, Georgetown;—
Julin Clement, Townsend.

[C. Fur a continuation of this list, see the last page,
last column]

AGENTS.

MAINT. - A. Stole, Beth.

NEW-HABISHIRE. - N. P. Rogers, Concord; - Wiliam Wilbur, Dover; - Leonard Chase, Milford.

VERNONT. - John Bement, Woodstock; - Rowland

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printers

WHOLE NO. 591.

your worst enemics, those who would counsel you to violence, or seek to perpetuate a schism between us and you. Nothing would strike greater terror to the heart of the lordly interest, than the spectacle of the heart of the lordly interest, than the spectacle of a compact and indissoluble union of the middle and the working classes. They well know that they can continue to rob both, while they keep us disunited. But, my friends, we must disappoint them. We must unite against the common enemy. We must not permit them to divide and conquer. Together, we are stronger than they. Consult, then, your duty and your interest. Come over to our ranks on the common ground of instice, in the name of the repeal common ground of justice, in the name of the repeal of the corn laws. Then shall the time soon come when these laws shall be abolished. The trace of our country small be revived. Industry shall, in part at least, have its reward. The inventions you consider a curse, shall be converted into blessings. A fair stage shall be left for the prosecution of other fair stage shall be left for the prosecution of other great enterprises. We shall recognize each other as comrades in this glorious struggle, and, having obtained bread, labor together for other and equally legitimate objects. May Heaven continue to grant you patience—and wisdom with your patience—and fortitude with both—and crown your exertions with triumph at the end! [During the delivery of the latter part of his speech, Mr. Thompson was much affected. A solemn stillness reigned around. Not a whisper could be heard. Every one seemed riveted to the spot, and not a few were beguiled of their tears, albeit unused to the melting mood. Never was a more marked change in the conduct of Never was a more marked change in the conduct of an andience witnessed. Those who but lately were clamorous and strendy in their interruption, were now all attention, and patience, and admiration. Mr. Thompson, on sitting down, was greeted with deafening cheers from all parts of the room.]—Carlisle Journal.

The Laborers in Dominica.

The Dominica, in taking a retrospect view of the condition of the Colony, observes :

'Looking then upon the fields, we believe that none of them have been thrown out of cultivation, and where some have certainly been reduced in the and where some have certainly been reduced in the extent of their calitare, others have been augmented, so that the total amount of the staple commodities we think is not materially affected by the prodigious revolution that in 1808 took place in the shape of voluntary for coorced labor. The practice of the laborers residing off the plantations, which were the scene of their former bondage, although repairing to them daily to work for wages, is extensively gaining them daily to work for wages, is extensively gaining ground, and that, (if our information be correct, without any disapprobation being felt by the landed proprietors. In one parish, an old coffee estate has been nearly all purchased by steady laborers, in par-cels of ten acres each, at an average rate of about twelve dollars per acre—which they manage to keep in excellent condition with provisions and canes—besides working regularly upon large contiguous estates. The case of the Ponte Mulatte Negroes, who purchased last year from the Crown Lands Commissioners 176 acres for £300 odd sterling, in loss of two acres each besides, naving 500 dollars. Commissioners 176 acres for £300 odd sterling, in lots of two acres each, besides paying 500 dol!ars for the requisite title deeds, is notorious. Some proprietors who have spare lands in the vicinity of their plantations, we are told actually hire them by the acre to their people, paying in so many days labor. It is true that people would have preferred giving money rent, and we must confess it would be a freer mode; but no owner of lands, as we often tell the negroes, may do what he will with his own. Along the coast, the number of buts is surprising—the inmates nunctually going to work on prising—the inmates punctually going to work on the neighboring heights every day, or almost every day. We believe a very good understanding pre-vails between master and servant. The principal difficulty is, the high price of labor, which leaves difficulty is, the high price of labor, which leaves so little comparatively to the capitalist, after he has made his deductions; to which difficulty we may add another, viz: the spirit of hourding still is prevalent among our peasantry, which baffles, at least to a great extent, the untiring efforts of the merchants and shopkeepers, hawkers and pedlars, to get the large sums weekly sent out of town, back again to circulate in the capital. The remedy for this and other evils, is not yet brought into operation, viz. general education. Generally speaking, the people 't read, the children are b can't read, the children are badly brought up, and, above all, on Sundays very few, either of young or old, master or servant, go to church and chapel. Where there are schools, and the little ones are kept in order, and Sunday worship practised, the superiority is amazing. The impression on our mind is, that, on the whole, the wealth, education, and morals of the community, taken altogether, have not materially improved during the last year, whilst at this time 12 months ago, all the materials for improvement stand staring us in the face!

The Creole.

Mr. Webster, in his famous letter on the case of the Creole, supposes the following case:

Suppose that by the law of England, all blacks were slaves, and incapable of any other condition: if persons of that color, free in the United States, should, in attempting to pass from one port to another in their own country, be thrown by stress of weather, (or for any other cause) within British jurisdiction, and there detained for an hour or a day, would it be reasonable that British authority should be made to act upon their condition, and them slaves

The injustice of this seems almost to shock Mr. No doubt too this is considered by the South as an unanswerable question. But Mr. Webster must have had the original before him. One would almost think he had been guilty of pla-giarism. The following is the existing law of Alagiarism. The following is the existing law of bama. And a similar law has just been passe the Representatives of the State of Maryland.

. And be it further enacted. That it shall be lawful or any person to seize and make a slave for li his own use, any free person of color who may have come into the State of Alabama since the year 1832. And it is further enseted, That it shall and may be lawful for a person to seize upon and make a slave for life, any free person of color who may be found in the State of Alabama after the passage of this act, and who shall have come into the since its passage. —Approved Feb. 2, 1832;

And this, though the Constitution of the United States, Art. iv. sec. 2, says, 'The chizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.'

None but the vilest of miscreants would accuse us of favoring abolitionism, or maintaining the right Congress to listen to the petitions of abolitionists N. O. Bullstin.

When did the Bulletin deny the right of petition, as claimed by Mr. Adams and his abolition coadjutors in Congress? We have repeatedly urged the editor of that paper to come out and oppose the treasonable course of the northern incendiaries, by denying the pretended right to petition Congress for what that body has no right to grant, and he has never, to our knowledge, uttered a syllable before upon the subject. His hypocriss is only equalled by his mendacity.

Does he not favor abolition? Is he not at this time striving to elect Mayor of St. Louis, a man who s so strongly tinctured with abolitionism, that the public are unable to see any important difference in the dark color of his principles, and those which Giddings, Garrison & Co. are imbued?

Optics sharp it takes I ween, To see what is not to be seen.

Nativism and abolitionism are united in support f Charless .- St. Louis Reporter.

Letter from C. M. Burleigh,

PLAINFIELD, Conn., April 21,

## From the London Times. Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett.

We published in our yesterday's paper a des-atch as temperate as could possibly be expected patch as temperate as could possibly be expected from Mr. Webster to Mr. Everett, the American Ambassador in London, on the subject of the brig Creole. That vessel, it will be remembered, was carrying slaves from one port to another of the United States, when part of the cargo rose, mastered the crew, killing one of the passengers in the sculle, and carried the vessel into the harbor of On its arriva! thither, nineteen slaves, proved to have been concerned in the rising, were order of the Governor; but he refused to interfere with the movements of the resinder, about 116 in mumber, who accordingly anded, and for the most part shipped themselves off efore long to Jamaica.

"By HER MAJESTY's subjects," said the American Consul, on the 14th of November, 1841, "and the authorities of the colony, the slaves of the Creole were considered and treated as passengers, they being allowed to go on shore in boats tendered to them from on shore."

It is plain that according to English law these blacks could be "considered and treated" no otherwise than as "passengers." English law recognizes no such relation as master and slave; and governor, magistrate, or constable, who in Engli man whatsoever, on plea of his being a slave, whether of a native or foreigner, would be using absolutely illegal force, and would lay himself open to an action for false imprisonment. If any officer territory attempted to restrain the actions of any oes venture so to interfere with any man's personal liberty, he must show distinct authority in the English law for so doing, and that law no more authorizes him to meddle with any human being because he is a slave, than because he has curly hair, or a nose, or thick lips. We have our own laws or officers within our own territory are bound to obey them: it is not an American Consul, or even an English Foreign Secretary, that can absolve them from that obedience. Not Lord Aberdeen or the Crown itself can justify a detention which the law does not justify; not all the "most aweet voices" of the United States will excuse a British fu tionary in overstepping that authority with which the law invests him. We have our laws, and we govern by our laws, and it is mere arrogant inpu-dence, mere presuming on English gullibility, to demand of us to govern by any other. This, however, Mr. Webster is obliged to demand

do not doubt that he feels the difficulty of his task-we believe he is alive to the audacity of requiring that English magistrates should adminis-ter American law on English territory. His tone is not that of a man who thinks himself in the right. But he finds it necessary to avoid drawing down on his own head and that of the American Executive all that raying of Mr. Calhoun and his friends which at present finds a more innocuous vent in the direc-tion of Great Britain. And with this view he has had to write a letter which shall have about it enough display of argument, and menace, to satisfy these warmer spirits, without absolutely closing the door against reconciliation, or palpably making a fool of himself in the eyes of the British Minister. If these are his objects, his letter deserves much credit for the ingenuity with which he has accomplished them. In the first, he seems to have been completely successful. "Mr. Walker expressed his gratitude at the tone and principle of the incompletely successful. "Mr. Walker expressed his gratitude at the tone and principle of the in-structions. Mr. Calhoun had heard the documents read with great pleasure. The argument occupied the whole ground, and coming from the source it the whole ground, and coming from the source it did, it would put, he hoped, an end to this dangerous and unpleasant controversy." Judging from the cogency of Mr. Webster's arguments, as they ap-pear to us, we can only comprehend this excess of satisfaction in those in whose behalf they are adduced, upon the supposition that Messrs. Calhoun and Co. are sharp enough to see how the real merits of the matter stand, and are actually surprised to find how much can be said for them; like the winner in nous law suit, from whom the speech of his own able counsel is said to have elicited the incautious ejaculation, that "he had never known he was such an honest man before." 'Of this we wish Mr. Webeter joy.

But further, he has succeeded in accomplishing this

but turtner, he has succeeded in accomplishing this object, without pledging himself to a quarrel, or advancing any absolutely absurd principle of national law. And this by a very simple method. The state of the case really was, that the captain of the Creole entered the port in the power of the black mutineers; that so far from its being necessary for the British authorities to use any violence in order to wrest the slaves from the masters, they had rather to exert their power in rescuing the masters from the slaves. With respect to the subsequent movethe slaves. With respect to the subsequent move-ments of all the blacks not concerned in the mutiny, the American authority above quoted tells us that their principle was absolute non-interference. The rinciple was absolute non-interference. The were allowed to go on shore. Mr. Webster, on the contrary, finds it convenient to assume throughout that these slaves were freed by the actual ference which (whether justifiable or not) he proba bly knows to be totally imaginary; and as Mr. Web claim for indemnification is only contingen on 'the facts turning out as stated,' it may now be withdrawn at any moment without the shadow of in-consistency on their 'turning out' differently. And so Mr. Webster is enabled at once to talk loud

But this is not all. The American Statesman has, by some strange delusion, taken this opportunity for nciating in the strongest form those very princi-s upon which our government refuses to take any ice of the servile character of those whom it found in its harbor. Though we must observe, by the way, tain, and would carry no little encouragement t pirates and other malefactors, if the principle of nonnterference, even within our own harbors, were carried quite so far as he proposes in the first of thes

There being no importation, nor intent of impor tation, what right had the British authorities to inquire into the cargo of the vessel, or the condition of the persons on board? These persons might be slaves for life; they might be slaves for a term of years, under a system of apprenticeship; they might be boand to serve by their own voluntary act; they might be in confinement for crimes committed; they might be in commence for crimes commence, they might be prisoners of war; or they might be free.— How could the British authorities look into and de-cide any of these questions? Or, indeed, what duty or power, according to the principles of national in tercourse, had they to enquire at all?

The persons on board the Creole, could only have been regarded as Americans, passing from one part of the United States to another, within the reach of British authority only for the moment, and this only by force and violence.

These passages are actually intended as arguments against our conduct—algainst those who refused to inquire whether the blacks were 'slaves for life,' or 'slaves for a term of years, or in confinement,' or 'prisoners of war,' or free'—against those who considered they could not 'look into or decide any of these questions'—who 'only regarded' the blacks' as (free). Americane passing from one many blacks 'as (free) Americans passing from one part of the United States to another,' and quite at liberty to stop at Nassau if they chose. But beyond this Mr. Webster volunteers some almost explicit admissions, which, when he is at liberty more fully to admit the facts of the case, he will doubtless allow to be conclusive against his countrymen:—

It is not that in such cases the active agency law is invoked and refused; it is, that u friendly interference is deprecated, and those good offices and friendly assistances expected which a government usually affords to citizens of a friendly power when instances occur of disaster and dis-

And, more strongly-

'If, indeed, without unfriendly interference, and notwithstanding the fulfilment of all their duties of comity and assistance by these authorities, the mas-ter of the vessel could not retain the persons, nor prevent their escape, then it would be a different question altogether, whether resort could be had to British tribunals, or the power of the Government in any of its oranches to compel their apprehension and re

We have not time to notice the palpably unit portant distinction by which he seeks to escape from this last admission—a distinction between those who find themselves within British territory and those who have actually mixed themselves with the British population; but will conclude our remarks by another extract from his letter, professedly, indeed, aimed at us, but which our readers will probably think rather more calculated for the consideration of Mr.

'It may be added, that all the attempts by the government of any nation to force the influence of its laws on that of another, for any object whatever, generally defeat their own purposes, by producing dissatisfaction, resentment, and exasperation. Better it is, far better in all respects, that each nation should be left without interference or annoyance direct or indirect, to its undoubted right of exercise

ing its own judgment in regard to all things belong ing to its domestic interests and domestic duties." This is, doubtless, a principle of which none have been more tenacious than the Americans, so long as it suited them. We have now an opportunity of sceing how far they are ready to recognize in others what they have ever so jealously claimed for them-

From the Portsmouth Journal

## Bit of a Fight.

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following extract from a private letter, dated

Rto DE JANEIRO, Feb. 12, 1842.

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 12, 1842.

'A few days since, a large ship (a slaver) sailed from this port under American colors, for the African coast. An English frigate, which was lying in port, knew her destination, and determined to capture her. They met a few miles outside the harbor; the frigate sent her bont to board the American ship; the officer in command was told to keep off, or they would fire into him. The boat keep on, when the Yankee let loose a gun upon him. The commander of the John Bull frigate then hailed that he would fire into John Bull frigate then hailed that he would fire into John Bull frigate then hailed that he would fire into John Bull frigate then hailed that he would fire into him if he did not heave to. 'Fire and he —,' was the reply, accompanied by a broadside from the well-trained guns of the Yankee, which carried away the trained guns of the Yankee, which carried away the fore and main yards of the frigate. The fellow crowded all sail, and was cut of the range of the frigate agree. As moral right is greater than political, so are the reasons which can be offered as a justification of a withdrawal from the one, greater than those of the other. I saw the frigate afterwards; her main was down, and they were in the act of rending down the fore, which I could see had been much damaged. The Englishman declares he will have the ship, if he loses his vessel in the undertaking.

that Mr. Van Buren said about the African slave trade, in his valedictory message. He stated that the trade was carried on largely under the American flag, and perhaps in American vessels; and urged the importance of doing something towards wiping off this national blot. The slave vessel above mentioned, being more than a match for the English frigate, in manœuvres and gunnery, might possibly be more than a match also for our whole squadron on the African coast, which consists, we believe, or is to consist, of one schooner, or sloop-of-war. The some thing, which we have done, now, amounts to little more than the name of having a vessel in that ser-vice—but we have yet to learn the news of a single slaver captured by an American man-of-war. In the mean time we have to bear the odium of having this slaver called a Yankee; and are quite disposed to believe she may belong, if not to New England, at least to the Middle States. If she but hoists the American flag, the British ships must let her pass without captured and a state of the state of the state. without examination, according to Mr. Steven doctrine,—and our only vessel on her track being inadequate to her capture, she is licensed to do as she pleases. Our readers will remember that President Tyler, too, in his message, gave it as his opin-ion that something ought to be done to suppress the traffic. We will not undertake to charge either of our Presidents with insincerity in this matter-but if our government, having been the first to declare the trade piracy, ought to have done some one thing, before this time, to prove that we mean what we say.

## Work, Burr, and Thompson.

We have received a pamphlet containing a 'Narrative of Facts,' respecting the arrest and imprisonment of these young men. It was prepared by committee, of whom Rev. Wm. Beardsley was chair more than sustains what has heretofore been said of the cruel abuse heaped upon them. They were fastened to a heavy chain, sixteen feet long, one end of which was attached to the wall. They were watched by a guard who were gamblers, sider it a question that does not concern them; and profane, and licentious. Bail was refused them, humiliating and astonishing as it may appear, they profane, and licentious. Bail was refused them, hough a man confined for murder was bailed out. Their friends were not allowed to see them, or send They were refused paper to them. In short, there appeared them any comforts. communicate with them. In short, there appeared to be a settled determination to abuse and convict them. The jury who tried them, frankly admitted that they were prejudiced against them, and instead of standing to guard the law on one hand, and the prisoners on the other, they but yielded to the popusentiment, and violated both law and the rights

The diary kept by the young men on the margin serving such treatment at the hands of the people of Missouri.—Oberlin Evangelist.

# From the Herald and Journal.

# Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted at a Quarterly Conference, held for Pembroke station, March 24th, 1842:

enough to please Mr. Calhoun, and wisely enough to save his own character, and prudently enough to preserve to himself the privilege of retreating at any moment's notice through the hoophole which he has no habited him.

a sin in the night of God.

Resolved, 2. That we believe it to be our duty to remember the slave, as being bound with him that a difference of color makes no distinction of ob

Resolved, 3. That it is a source of grief, and mortification to us, that slavery should be counten-anced or tolerated in the church of Christ, especially that branch of it, to which we belong; and that we carnestly beseech all, who have 'named the name of Christ,' to depart from this iniquity.

of Christ,' to depart from this iniquity.

Resolved, 4. That while we would give no countenance to those wild and disorganizing sentiments, which strike at the foundation of civil society, and religious association, we do believe that as citizens, and as Christians, we should show ourselved ed to this enormous evil, and that we should use all lawful and prudent means for its extirpa-

The sympathy which exists in behalf of Texas a the South, looks to other objects than the mere defence of that country. Texas is desired as an appendage to the strength of the South. They wish it annexed to the Union, that the balance of power may still be found on the feeble side of ' Mabe rung through the land, and the annexation of Texas, they imagine, will be as easy as it is desirable. So reasons the South. Let the North reason otherwise. The Texians are not deserving of aid or sympathy. The invasion of that country by Santa Ana is not unprovoked. It is in a great measure justified, in retaliation for the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation of the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation of the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation of the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation of the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation of the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation of the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation of the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation of the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation of the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed provoked. It is in a great measure justified, in retaliation for the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed purpose the subjugation of the Santa Fe expedition, which had for his avowed provoked. on and Dixon's line.' Once let the cry for succor the assault, and now they must abide the conse-quences, unless a fool-hardy and absurd idea pre-

The 'Texian Sympathy' is somewhat like 'split milk.' Wasted in abundance where it was neither wanted nor deserved. It turns out that murders in Texas, and pillage of towns, and plunder of the inhabitants by a horde of 13,000 barbarous Mexicans is the veriest humbug. Like almost all these exaggerated stories coming from that quarter, when analyzed, they evaporate in moonshine. Instead of the formidable body of men which it was said was about to march rough-shod over the people of Texas, it appears that they consisted of only two or three hundred marauders on the frontiers. These fellows had frightened some of the women and children, hundred marauders on the frontiers. These fellows had frightened some of the women and children, stirred up 'with a long pole' some of the Texian heroes, and then quietly retired to their own side of the border. Out of revenge for the disappointment, the Texians were in hot pursuit at the last dates, determined to carry their 'blood and thunder' different into Mexica. We may now expect to hear of bloody doings. Perhaps the 'sympathy 'should be turned in another quarter. The intelligence that all is safe in Texas, and that the troops were in full march for Mexico, where 'beauty and booty' is abundant, will operate like a 'shower-bath' upon the State House yard meating this afternoon. Perhaps the current will change, and the sympathy, with the wrongs inflicted, will run in behalf of Mexico! Whatsoever, therefore, you would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.' And if the

# COMMUNICATIONS.

## Political and Religious Action. Авіметом, April 13, 1842. To the Editor of the Liberator :

Dear Sta-I wish, through your interesting jour-nal, to express a few thoughts, in regard to the course pursued by those members of our churches, who urge it as a solemn daty upon us to withdraw our connexion from the two great political parties of this country, on account of the connexion which exists between them and the system of American slavery, and yet refuse to introduce this subject to the consideration of the churches, of which they are nembers. There is an inconsistency about this natter, which I wish to exhibit to those who main-

tain this position.

If the institution of slavery so corrupts and con trols these two political parties, on account of the connexion which exists between them and this accursed system, that we cannot remain with them, and are bound to withdraw our support from them, order to be the friends of the slave, of equal rights. and consistent politicians, --how can we remain in connexion with a church that refuses to take any action whatever condemnatory of this abominable institution? And not only this, but receives those to its communion, who are actually guilty of carrying the principles of this system into execution. Now if we are in duty bound to withdraw from the one why not from the other? fold more reasons why we should withdraw our support from that church which maintains this position than from the political parties? I contend the

If the above account be true, it fully bears out all draw from the lesser evil, the political parties, and refrain from urging the same duty of withdrawal from those organizations which are the 'greatest bulwark' of this accursed institution? Most cerbulwark of this accurred institution? Most cer-tainly, we cannot. It is nonsense for us to expect that the politics of the country will be in advance of the religion; yea, it is impossible. Men will never be convinced of their duty, to any great extent, to engage in the anti-slavery political reform, so long as the moral sentiment of the country remains where it now is. Be assured of this fact. If, then, we uld be consistent, and set that example which the times seem to demand, let us commence the work of reform in our own breasts—then in the church of which we are members; and when this is accom-plished, we may see, yea, we shall see, that the course we are now pursuing, in regard to the duty of withdrawal from the political parties, is inconsist-ent, uncalled for, and labor spent in vain, while we pursue such a course of action in regard to our

The connexion which exists between the churches of the North and the South, in regard to this subject, demands our serious attention. Here we see pression that ever existed, connived at and support ed by these organizations. At the South, this system, with all its enormity, is actually supported by individuals who profess to be born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God! Churches and associations, professing the same, equally guilty!! And when we cast our eyes over the churches at the North, what a spectacle do we behold! The pasturs refusing to dissolve their connexion, at the table of our Lord, with their brethren at the South; and the churches also are in full fellowship with those of their brethren who are guil-ty of supporting this accursed system! Nor is this vship with the all. They refuse even to speak, as such, in any manner condemnatory of the system; and not only this, but condemn all actions of its members, when they introduce this subject for their consideration, and affectionately call upon them to come out and be separated from such an institution. They conhumiliating and astonishing as it may appear, they will excommunicate those of their members who withdraw from them, after they have labored to induce the church to take action condemnatory of the

system, and they refuse.

Now I seriously inquire, such being the case, (and how far this description falls short of the reality if it be not the duty of every Christian to dissol his connexion with such institutions? Can be r main with them, and be the true friend of God, Religion and Humanity? If the American church be the 'great bulwark' of American slavery, can we, as Christians and abolitionists, remain in con shows that, however much they mistook the path of duty in the first instance, they had none but good wishes towards all, and were far enough from devisions of the first instance, they had none but good wishes towards all, and were far enough from devisions of the first instance, they had none but good wishes towards all, and were far enough from devisions of the first instance, they had none but good wishes towards all, and were far enough from devisions of the first instance, they had none but good wishes towards all, and were far enough from devisions of the first instance, they had none but good with it? I ask these questions in sincerity and in truth. An answer to them in the affirmative cannot, I am confident, be supported from the oraexpressly commanded us 'to have no fellowship with unfruitful works of darkness, to be partaker no man's sin. How can we, then, as Christians, of no man's sin.' fellowship those churches which are guilty of de-fending and supporting 'the unfruitful works' of American slavery,—the greatest system of 'dark-ness' that ever existed; and those at the North, that are 'the greatest bulwark' of this accursed institu-tion; and not violate these declarations of the apos-

will not remain in connexion with or fellowship a slaveholding church; yet these same individuals will remain in connexion with those c North, which are in full fellowship with those churches at the holding churches at the South! And further-they will, in fact, condemn us, and consider us as causing division in the church, if we call upon them to come out and be separated from this institution! Such inconsistencies ought to carry their own antidote with them. How absurd, how contrary to every principle of moral right, is such a position! Sinfal to remain in connexion with a slaveholding church but not sinful to remain in connexion with a church that is accessary to the system, by receiving slaveholders and their apologists to its communion. Con-demning all agitation upon the subject—excommu-nicating all its members for calling their attention to it—its 'greatest bulwark,' &c. &c. Now I contend that the politics of the country are not so directly connected with this institution as the religion. Take, for instance, the politics of Massa chusatts or Vernort for an illustration. The pro-

chusetts or Vermont, for an illustration. The pec ple of each of these States, through their Legislatures, have taken decided action, condemnatory of this system. Yet this is not satisfactory to the advocates of the Liberty Party. A distinct and separate organization is demanded, even here. Yes, say they, we cannot support them; they say, and do not; their actions give the lie to their resolutions; and if we would be the friends of God, of humanity, of the slave, and a consistent politician, we are bound. the slave, and a consistent politician, we are bound to withdraw from them, and form a distinct and separate organization Yet these same individuals can be consistent Christians, the friends of the slave, of

If this system of iniquity so corrupts and defiles an individual who makes no pretensions to Christiquences, unless a foot-hardy and absurd free prevails, that we must succor these men, because Tex-as affords a refuge for outlaws and desperadoes for the whole continent of North America.—Philn. Gaz.

churches, after mature reflection, refuse to consider do, and prove incorrigible, I believe we are bound to withdraw from them. Let us stand alone, if needs be, contending for the right; and soon we shall have others enlisting under our ban-

soon we shall have others enlisting under our ban-ner. We can then organize into a church, and go on our way rejoicing. Let us only do our duty in regard to this subject, and slavery, with all its attendant evils, will soon come to nought, and liberty be proclaimed throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof. God speed the day! Yours for a Christianity disconnected from sla-

H. HOBART BRIGHAM.

## Third Partyism -- Mobocracy.

SANDISPIELD, April 26, 1842.

It is now about three weeks since I commenced an anti-slavery tour in this part of the State. In that time, I have been able to discover some of the great obstacles which stand in the way of the final triumph of our cause. If there is one thing more than unother that is an obstacle to the speedy tri-umph of anti-slavery, it is Third Partyism. No one can tell, but those who have made actual observa tion on the subject, what a blasting, withering effect it has had on the anti-slavery enterprise. It has had a torpedo influence upon the moral sensibilities of abolitionists. It is a moral horse-leech, that absorbs all the moral influence that would brought to bear upon the system of slavery. The prevails extensively here, that if a man votes third party ticket, he has gone to the ne plus ultra of abolition. Nothing more remains to be done. The false idea, that slavery is a creature of law seems to pervade the minds of most of the advocates of d party; indeed, I have not conversed with an individual of that party, who has not taken that ground, and made it the foundation of his advocacy of third partyism. Now, no idea can be further from truth than that slavery is a creature of law. Slavery is a creature of man's wicked heart. It is there the foundation is a contraction of the contraction of the contraction is conducted. tain is found that is sending forth its corrupt and impare waters, which seem likely to overwhelm our land with destruction. Law is simply a protec-tion thrown around it, which gives it a kind of sanc-tity, and enables the slaveholder to rob and plunder helpless men, women and children, with impunity.

The disposition thus to rob and plunder the helpless, lies deenly imbedded in man's corrupt and avaricious The law itself is a creature of this corrupt sentiment in man's heart; and how foolish it is us to spend all our energies in trying to remove the effect, while we leave the cause untouched! Here is where third partyism fails. It directs all the energies of its adherents against the effects, and by this ans blinds their eyes as to the true cause of those ects. It has a tendency, and no doubt it is the design of some of its leaders, to lead the attention of abolitionists away from the church, which, as Birney says, is the 'bulwark of American slavery.' There can be no doubt that the pro-slavery clergy wish it nay absorb the whole anti-slavery movement; for, should that be the case—should the whole question should that be the case—should the whole question of anti-slavery be made a political one—then, when we present the claims of God's suffering and perishing poor, to them, they will coldly reply, they have nothing to do with politics. Thus will they have a screen behind which they can hide their pro-slavery heads. For my part, I am unwilling they should have any such screen. I do not want they should have even the semblance of an excuse for not plead-ing the cause of the slave. For this reason, among others, I shall continue with my feeble efforts to oppose third partyism. Last Friday evening, I lectured in Southwick. I

heard that this was a temperance town—that no ardent spirits were sold in the place. I judged, from this circumstance, that it might be a good place to disseminate anti-slavery truth. Whether I was mistaken or not, the following facts will tell. After having arrived in town, I made diligent inquiry to know if there were any abolitionists in the place.— I was told there were, and was directed to several individuals, all of whom, however, declined calling themselves by this hated name. After laboring in vain to find an abolitionist, or one enough so that he would invite me to his house, I found me a boarding house, and determined to get up a meeting without help. This I did without much difficulty, having obtained the use of the town hall. At the time appointed, great numbers came out to meeting. I saw hat the appointed of the town hall. ovements of certain individuals, that some kind of mischief was brewing. When I had about kind of mischief was brewing. When I had about half finished my lecture, a parcel of rowdies commenced stamping their feet, which failing to stop, or in any way interrupt me, they thought they would try something more effectual. This was the dashing an egg against the partition near which I was standing, by which means I was pretty well besmeared, as well as some others near me. I still continued my remarks, though the audience was thrown into considerable disorder, and some of the ladies were so siderable disorder, and some of the ladies were so frightened they left the hall. In a few minutes afregardened they left the half. In a few minutes af-ter, another egg was thrown which struck me, scat-tering its contents over my whole dress. I was de-termined, however, to finish what I had to say; and after talking about an hour and a half, I closed by inviting any one who had aught to say in contradic-tion of what I had said, to come forward and say it. As no one appeared, I dismissed the meeting. When I came to the door, I found it surrounded by a mob of forty or fifty, every one ready to ask some sneertion, utter some obscene jest, as 'damn the You may judge of my feelings at that time, far from my home, without a single individual friendly to me, or the cause in which I was engaged, and surrounded by a rowdy mob, wanting only a little alcohol to make them grash their teeth on me.— About the only sympathy I got was from an individ-ual, seemingly a 'gentleman of property and stand-ing.' Says he, 'You're a good looking fellow, and I ing.' Says he, 'You're a good looking tenow, and a don't like to see you daubed all over with eggs; but what good do you expect to do by stirring up such an excitement in such a peaceable place as this was before you came here?" I told him I thought I had plished a great deal by waking up the people, he or they had any humanity in them, they would not sleep again over the wrongs of three mil-lions of their countrymen. I then addressed the mob, and told them if they wished, they could throw more eggs at me, or anything else they pleased—I should not injure them, or take the law of them, let them do what they would; but one thing I should do, and that was, preach anti-slavery, whether men would hear or forbear. After uttering some rebukes to them for their dastardly conduct, I left them for my boarding house. Just before I reached it, an egg went whizzing past me, and dashed itself against the house. I expected to find some real sympathy from my landlady; but in this I was mietaken. Her my landlady; but in this I was mietaken.

greatest fear was that the town was disgraced, not sympathy for me as being outraged and mobbed. I had appointments sent on as far as this town, or I should have stopped and lectured in Southwick who was born in the jail, and who was never out of it. Her mother died some time are sould be poor thing has never heard the

I have thus given you some of the facts of a disline ago, and the poor thing has never heard the
graceful scene. Not one individual, except myself,
uttered any rebuke to the mob, though some of the
jailor. Incapable of having committed any crime,
most influential men of the place were present, and
witnessed the whole transaction. If they had any
influence at all, it was on the side of the mob. If
they had discusted any crime to release or care for
influence at all, it was on the side of the mob. If they had discountenanced it, no doubt they would

> Yours for the slave, ADDISON DAVIS.

## The Baptist Church in Kingston. KINGSTON, April 28, 1842.

MR. GARRISON : writer appears to have labored under misapprehen-sion in several particulars, which, in justice to my-self, I feel bound to correct.

The statement which I made as to the Baptist

church in this place having received a slaveholder to communion, is not denied; and in stating the fact, I did not intend to be understood that every member was aware of it. It was enough that it was known by several who were thought to be the most thorough abolitionists in the church. And, as I before stated, their apology is, fout that 'they did not fore stated, their apology is, (not that 'they did not suspect the individual referred to was a slaveholder,' but) that they heard a report that he had offered liberty to his chattels, and they could not be prevailed

erty to his chatters, and they could not be prevailed on to accept it. And it strikes me as a singular arrangement, that one of the guilty should undertake to apologize for the innocent.

As respects the pro-slavery clergyman alluded to, it is somewhat remarkable that, after three months' constant labor among us, it should be necessary to refer to what he said in private conversation, of his continents three or four years since the acceptance. sentiments three or four years since, to ascertain his present position on this subject. And as to the scriptural reference, I am unable to perceive what that has particularly to do with the question.

Yours for the truth,

THOMAS BICKNELL.

## Scenes in New-Orleans. NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4. 1842.

MR. GARRISON DEAR SIR-Were I about to write from any other part of the world, save this sink of iniquity, it would ubtless be necessary to preface my epistle with an apology; but addressing you as I do, from this place, I shall offer none.

I shall offer none.

My object, Sir, in writing, is not so much to give you information,—for that you have from better sources,—as to vent certain feelings of indignation at the abominations of this part of the world, of which I am made an unwilling witness; feelings, Sir, which I cannot restrain. I have witnessed to-day the arrival of one of those floating 'hells,' a day the arrival of one of those floating 'hells,' a slaver, from Charleston, having on board from fifty to sixty as wretched mortals as I ever saw, though was born in a slave land, and have visited all all parts of the world. An American slaver!! only think of it! But how shall I describe my feelings, or the cause of them? It is almost in vain to ma the feeble attempt. Picture to yourself, Sir, a small brig, as airty as you can well imagine, with from fifty to sixty half-naked, filthy male and female to sixty half-naked, filthy male blacks, from one to seventy years of age, as the ground-work of your scene; and then to particular ground with a group of six or eight females, perched up on the top of the long-boat, in the most indecent positions, nothing abashed at the numerous spectators; some with demure looks, and some quite delighted with the novel appearance of things Look at that poor aged female, resting her decayed frame against the same boat, with a calm but cheerful countenance, rejoicing, no doubt, at the thought that her shackles will soon be torn off by that iron hand which it is out of the power of even the sla holder to arrest. Again, view that group of youth of both sexes, with anxiety depicted in their counte-nances, doubtless lest they should be torn from all that is dear to them on earth, and sold to harder masters; and that mother with a babe in her arms, and two or three little ones clinging to the rea of what might once have been a garment, and who in view of the sufferings she is called to endure, can scarcely restrain her tears! How noble she looks while standing forth in all the grandeur of the no-blest works of God; and yet really degraded, even below the brute. But, hark! here goes an order from an inhuman monster in human form, to muster all his chattels to answer to their names. Pompey name stands at the head of the list, and here is great cry for Pompey. At length, Pompey makes his appearance, and answers to his name; and then comes 'Sandy,' &c. &c. These are all pushed over on the other side of the ship, to make room for others. I have said that these wretched beings were not half clothed; but I forgot to say, that what the lacked in apparel, was made up to them in a liqui fire, which, from its color, I took to be whiskey Their portions of this stuff they all appeared anxious to obtain. The impressions made on my mind, b seeing this man-thief serving out grog to his vic-tims, will never be obliterated. And all this, Sir, done in a free country, of course! Surely, sh lieth at her door. But the finishing stroke is yet to be put on. View in the back ground, a white fe-male, numbering some forty years, perhaps, with her family around her. She is looking on this doleful scene, with a broad grin of delight, which perhaps her husband takes for a smile. And now, Si me ask any man, with only common feelings of hu manity, may, more, with only common sense, if sla very is not degrading to all that are concerned in it But while I complain of the oppression of the slave, let me also say a word of the bitter wrongs which we suffer, who have a name to be free, we

who get our bread upon the waters.

The existing laws do not, it is true, forbid our coming here, but we are liable to be taken up and imprisoned if found on shore, day or night; and ive known the steward of a ship to be taken up in passing from one ship to another in the with a pitcher of milk, and carried to the Calaboose together with his milk! There are many other bit-ter wrongs in this land of equal rights, of which I might complain; but enough for the present. Let this suffice, that the Constitution declares that the citizens of each State shall enjoy the rights and immunities of citizens of the several States. But the Lord help us! We are not citizens of any State, though native born Americans!

Go on, Sir! and may God prosper you in all you labors. Although these inhuman brutes rave, pos-terity will bless you; yea, even the posterity of these slaveholders, when rid of the curse, will laud the names of such men as WM. LLOYD GARRISON and

his coadjutors; while the names and memory of their ancestors shall rot.

The Liberator and other anti-slavery papers are received and read here, as the Louisiana American Your humble servant, V. W. B.

# J. R. Giddings.

FRIEND GARRISON: The following resolutions were adopted by the

Green Plain Anti-Slavery Society, in the State of Ohio, 4th mo. 2d, 1842:— Whereas, we have read the series of res

offered by Joshua R. Giddings, in the House of Representatives of the U. S. touching the case of the brig Creole on her passage from Richmond, Va. to New-Orleans, and the subsequent action of said body ipon them; therefore,

1st. Resolved, That we have not language to ex-

that our estimable fellow citizen was censured, and a hearing denied him in his own defence, for the ex-pression of his opinions, on a subject of momentous interest to the whole American people. 2d. Resolved, That such startling revelations of the ascendency, abominable tyranny, and encroach-

ments of the slave power upon the rights of freemen. induce us to adopt the opinion, that the peaceful union of liberty and slavery is about as practicable as the coalition of fire and gun powder; therefore, 3d. Resolved, That a peaceful dissolution of the Union would be vastly preferable to us than the po-

sition of body-gnard to slavery.

4th. Resolved, That the dignified conduct of J. R. Giddings, in immediately returning to Ohio, meets our unqualified approbation.

Signed by order of the meeting. J. A. DUGDALE, Cor. Sec.

HORRIBLE. We clip the following from the N. Orleans American of the 14th ult. As the facts stated in the article are drawn from the presentment f the Grand Jury, there can hardly be a mistake in

upon a civilized community; and is but one am thorough investigation of the affairs of and one that should not pass unheeded.

Suppose that 'thorough investigation' should be made, and it should be ascertained and published to the nation, that scores of citizens from the North were incarcerated within the walls of those prisons, In a communication in the last number of the Liberator, signed by Justus Harlow, in reply to a statement made by me which appeared in the Liberator of April 1st, over the signature of 'Justice,' the difference to their fate, as she now does, (shame on there to remain a certain number of days, then to be sold into slavery, unless able to prove their title to freedom; would the North still rest in her supine inher!) though perfectly aware of the fact already? Such criminal indifference to others' woes-such tame submission to injury and insult, on the part the North, is enough to make every true friend of freedom and humanity, who has the spirit of a man, not only to wish a severance of the political link the binds him to the South, but almost to cut that which binds him to the North, and to seek a clime where freedom and humanity are more fully recognized. But, fly our country? No! We recall the hasty thought we will rather cling to her, and mirror forth her sin and cause her to gaze upon them, till she be melted by divine influence, into contrition. Yes, we will cling to her, even though she slay us .- v.

The Mammoth's used up.—The post office department have issued an order, stating that full postage must nereafter be charged on all the new publications similar to Zanoni, issued by the New World and Brother Jonathan. This would make the postage twenty-five cents on Zanoni under one blandred miles, and fifty cents over one hundred miles. The people in the country had better buy the bound book.—New York Herald.

DEAR BROTHER GARRISON : The prophet Isaiah, in rebuking the e

iniquity of his times, has frequently pic graphic manner, the precise condit country. None of these honest declaraare more fully verified in the practise of than this : 'Truth faileth; and he that dep evil maketh himself a proy.' We make sions, as republicans and Christians, of reverence for the rights of conscience. O doctors tell us that every man must studfor himself, and always do his duty to Go the suffering or inconvenience; and on clare that the right of every citizen to wo and exercise his religion according to his of duty, must never be invaded by the ci We have very good theories; would that if supported by a better example! There a those, high in Church and State, who, like sees of old, would 'shut up the kingdom o against men; neither go in themselves them that are entering to go in.' The been my opinion for a long time, the to yesterday have corroborated that opinion in obedience to the teachings of Jesus Christ. striven to keep my bands clean from blog refused to enlist myself to learn the scie der; because I have declined the discipline christian (?) law-makers deemed necessary adepts in the business of human butchery, bu terday seized by one of the ordained 'ani God, and borne as a criminal to the county room into which I was conducted, was light small windows, which were strongly grated, few rays of light which struggled through if bars, I could dimly discern the filth which of gans than my eyes too plainly disclosed.

To have made such a room the pen for the filthy of beasts, might not occasion compel human beings to live there is a bei tion of a savage than an enlightened people dark and barbarous ages, than of the 19th of I was told that the apartment which I was in the best which the jail contains; though in juthe county, I ought to say that a new prison to be constructed. I felt contented with my lot, if then anticipated a long residence there; for I know I should fare better than He did, who bad not to lay his head.' Though my cell was the same the worst of felons-a murderer-had been ed, I was also in the room where that nobl philanthropist, PRUDENCE CRANDALL, was rated, for the CRIME of teaching children to ru hardly was compelled to taste the sweets of in ment, for I had been but a short time with walls, when, by a generousity as unexpected in noble and praiseworthy, I was liberated, and breathed free air. A friend, whose scruples of science were no bar to his paying the fire, the officer, and discharged the demand. I a have done it myself, but it was an net of he on his part, that crowns his name with brigh more enduring honors than the chaplets of her conquerors.

I should not be just if I neglected to me the officer who arrested me was an unwilling ment of my imprisonment. He expressed h that he was compelled to act, and did all in his to prevent my going to prison; and finally reli ed all his fees, that I might come out. He of too much heart to be the tool of petty tyr my respect for him as a man induces me to that he will resign an office which require such contemptible business. This is one of similar outrages perpetrated under a government fessing to abjure all restrictions on the free of religion.' They tell us the government is ed of God to be a terror to evil doars, and a sm them that do well.' The way it prevents in and crime is to punish a man as a felen, who God and his conscience; thus doing all in its pe drive him into a course of crime. It is as true country and times, as of the nation and day prophet, that ' he that departeth from evil make self a prey.'

Yours for liberty to 'depart from evil,'

# C. M. BURLER

From the Boston Transcript.

FIRES AND ALARMS IN APRIL. The Fire ment was kept quite busy during the past-ing been called out twenty-nine times: the from fires and alarms out of the city. &c. were as follows :

4th, burning of a chimney; 7th, at midn alarms—one from Brighton, and the other in burning of a carpenter's shop at Roxbury; 8th damage to a building in Broad-street, from burn cy; 1ith, J. G. Russell's Dock Square, supposed incendiary; and at two plarms from the burning of an uneccup-ing at East Boston; 12th, alarm from C 16th, alarm from Cumbridge; 17th, burning loth, alarm from Cambridge; 17th, burning buildings in Roxbury, a short distance for ton line—incendinics arrested, and confest trifling damage to a building in Lyma P about the same time, a barn in Cambridge and during the day, another alarm from at the west part of the city; 19th, steambating; 22d, slight burning of roof of abuilding bridge; 23d, burning of woods near Lew about an hour afterwards, another alarm from ing in Ash-street, trifling damage.

24th, a carpenter's shop in Governer's soon afterwards burning of a stable, and sig to adjoining buildings in the rear of E.

to adjoining buildings in the rear of while a part of the Department was ut this fire, another alarm was given from a carpenter's shop in rear of Rowester and injured several other buildings: another alarm, caused by the ringing tached to the engine-house on the Nethell at Charlestown, and the partial building used for storing ice—(this is the Department has been called to the contraction). in a short time)—the other alarms false

28th, barn in Cambridge-also Watertown. At midnight, a desire out in the rear of Warren-street, with dued, destroyed several buildings. fire to the roof of a brick dwelling ho rear of the church, which attie; but no carpenter's shop, or an was damaged in that place, as has been sat 29th, a large stable on the what foot atreet, badly burnt; 30th, a false slarm. Besides the above alarms, on the 16h at East Boston was on fire, but the alarm did the city; and on the 24th a building was in Broad-street, but was extinguished a larm.

The Department were called out the pending on the 1st inst. 63 times—26 of occasioned by fires and alarms out of the ed on fires out of the city 6 times—in p

against this dying struggle for the extension. We should remonstrate, and tell very. We should remonstrate, and sentatives to remonstrate against it. It ture of every free state should resolve Southern interests and Southern feel swayed the destinies of this country of the delition had an existence—let not the addition nease territory perpetuate forever the Southern institutions have virtually exponent for Congress, for raising his voice of the principles of the Declaration of Inde and would have censured Adams for property to the control of the Congress of the Declaration of the Southern Congress of the Declaration of Index to the Congress of the Declaration of Index to the Congress of the Con petition; let it not be in their power to nities on us forever .- Lowell Journal.

MR. GIDDINGS. The Whig papers in that of Mr. Mn. GIDDINGS. The Wing papers of the control of the control of the proceedings of politings relative to his censure by the House of sentatives. As evidence of the spirit which we notice the following re-olution which is ed at a county meeting of the citizens of irrespective of party, by acclamation:

Resolved, That the Hon. J. R Gidding return to Congress, be and he is hereby sight the first moment that it shall be in order, in the identical resolutions over again, and institute of Representatives act upon them by vote.

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# THELIBERATOR

BOSTON:

ISIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1842.

Repeal of the Union. an aditorial article in our paper of

ru-slavery newspapers" in Newed with comments manifestly design to storup, on that occasion, a strong stement. In the opinion of their uns, the infuny which so deeply stains that city, on account of the frightful were allowed to be perpetrated upon property of abolitioni-ts in 1833-45, deep and damning; and, therefore, bug to exasperate an ignorant and deeds of violence, during the an-The folly of these monsters of the possible, their wickedness. The er, ie in danger ; and in order to preare for shedding innocent blood, and a and order under foot To demonthey pronounce it a treasonable act to the night against it. They would fain put ry movement ; and the process b empt to prove that they are right, and a armig, is to cry havoe, and let slip Blind and infatuated enemies Will they never give heed to the warn Must experience teach her retribu-Are all the instructive events auspired since the arm of violence was nestion to the friends of universal to avail nothing? In the demoniac not yet satisfied that the divine spirit to be overcome by brute force? that e shot down, or slain by the sword? and rotten eggs only serve to stimulate es those against whom they are hurled. months and abhorrence in every genthat reason is more than a match for tarighteous cause invariably thrives by Let it then, muster its hellish forces, forth its impotent efforts! " He that seavens shall laugh-the Almighty shall decision. He shall break them with a e shall dash them in pieces like a pot-Who is like unto thee, O Lord, glori

aportant topics will be presented for cor ing in New-York. The first of between the North and the South, the ant until it be accomplished, on sla-ute our soil. We are for throwing all pergies, actions, purposes, and appliances ne friends of liberty and republicanism channel, and for measuring the humanicand piety of every man by this one standnesion can no longer be avoided, and a of a will settle the controversy between

s, fearful in praises, doing wonders?"

surging on the members and friends of

Anti-Slavery Society, by the most sol-

rations, the importance of giving an un-

ere attendance at its annual meeting, we

the head and front of our offending'-and American Anti-Slavery Society is held mouth-piece of any body of men, and Liberator is not the organ of any anti-slavery We after our own thoughts freely, on ility. The American Society is not of action that we may hapark out, nor bound by any thing that we may indite. It has its official organ, the and deserves praise or condemnation only officially sanctions. In expressing our regard to the subjects that would probably it, next week, for calm and deliberate a spoke only as an individual, and not rity. Every member of the Society line comble right, at its annual meeting, to inch topics for discussion as he may deem peroccasion; but no sentence can be justly the Society going beyond what it actually The language or action of individual mem ne thing-that of the association another. ed in our conjecture or not, as to the the questions that would in all probability ted at New-York, time alone could deter are thus explicit on these points, because to claim what is ours, and to relieve the Society from any imputation that may be or how few are prepared to g ying out our anti-slavery principles, is not a asideration with us. With our feet plante eternal rock, and our eyes directed heavse need no human props to sustain us, and falter though all men forsake us and flee in

rican Union-is it of heaven, or of men wen, then it will bear the closest scrutiny mere it is examined, the brighter it will ends will be ready, at all times, to measeapons of truth and argument with its focs, at victory is sure. If of men, then it may e, oppressive, impious; and every citizen investigate its claims to homage. An into of its rottenness will be a determination, s professed admirers, to make all this subject a treasonable offence; and the it is, the louder will be their outcries ceive that a probe is about to be pu

then that the Union is not of heaven. It is unrighteousness, and cemented with stle work of men's hands, and they wor which they have made. It is a horrible freedom. In all its parts and proportions, en, incongruous, unnatural. The mesprophet to the people in Jerusalem de texact character of our 'republican' con-

is word of the Lord, ye scornful men, that copie. Because yo have said, We have tenant with DEATH, and with HELL are we sait; when the overflowing scourge shall the scorn which it shall not come unto us: for we have Therefore, thus saith the Lord God, I lay to the line, and righteousness to and the hail shall sweep away the ire, and the waters shall overflow the our covenant with DEATH shall or agreement with HELL shall no hen the overflowing scourge shall pass hen ye shall be trodden down by it.

message of the same inspired prophet is

with the Holy One of Israel, Because y and trust in oppression and perlas a breach ready to fall, swelling out in things breaking cometh suddenly, AT AN And he shall break it as the breaking of a sel that is broken in pieces; he shall not that there shall not be found in the it, a sherd to take fire from the hearth, or fer within out of the nit. and out of the pit."

is a combination of DEATH and HELL, and orth have made a covenant, and are at As an element of the government, it is cient, omnipresent As a compothe Union, it is necessarily a national Directed from nothern protection, it dies Protection, it enlarges its boundaries, multiches, and extends its ravages. Read the confession of Mr. Underwood, of Kena recent debate in Congress :

ag others, the Journal of Commerce, Courier, and Bennett's Herald. In the last N. Y. is an editorial paragraph, which is evidently to inflame popular resentment.

tates composing this confederacy, making the Ohio ver the line, and Mason and Dixon's line the bounday line, he knew as soon as that was done, slatery was done in Kentucky, Maryland, and a large portion of Virginia, and it would extend to all the States south of this line. THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION WAS THE DISSOLUTION OF SLAVERY. It had been the common practice for Southern men to get up on this floor and say, 'Touch this subject, and we will dissolve this Union as a remedy.' Their remedy was the dethis Union as a remedy. Their remedy cas the de-struction of the thing they reished to sore, and any sen-sible man could see it. If the Union were disselved into two parts, the slave would cross the line and then turn round and curse his master from the other shore. lating to the approaching anniversary n A. S. Society, has been engerly

In the same debate, Mr. Announ, of Tennessee

"He would ask his Southern friends what the South had to rely on, if the Union neere dissolved! Suppose the dissolution could be peaceably effected, (if that did not involve a contradiction in terms,) what had THE SOUTH TO DEPEND UPON? All the crows hends were against her A million of slaves were ready to rise and strike for freedom at the first top of the dram. If they were cut loose from their friends at the North, (friends that ought to be, and without them the South had no friends.) whither were they to look for PROTECTION? How were they to sustain an assault from England or France, with that cancer at her retals? The more the South reflected, the more clearly she must see that she has a deep and vital interest in maintaining the Union.

These are slaveholding witnesses, and, in the pres ent case, their testimony is true! What is this Union, then, but a horrible combination to prevent three millions of people, now held in abject slavery, successfully resisting their oppressors? Who can support it, and not be a traiter to the rights of mankind? Who will dare to pretend that its repeal is foreign to make dissolution of the Union a prominent object of its future operations? The dissolution of the Union is essential to the perpetuity of that hellish system! Let the North withdraw, and 'what has the South to depend upon?' Where else can she look for 'Protections,' while she is engaged in setting all the laws Society for port of the Union of the Union. The depend upon?" Where else can she look for 'proTECTION,' while she is engaged in setting all the laws
of God at defiance, trading in human flesh, opening
the flood-gates of licentiousness, and perpetrating the
most horrible crimes? If she has 'a deep and vital
interest in maintaining the Union,' then the North
can have none whatever; for the interest of the one
is antagonistical to that of the other. What is good
for liberty, is bad for slavery; and what invigorates
the latter, necessarily weakens the former.

Of what value has the Union been to the North?

It has subjected her to the lash of the slave-driver from the hour it was formed to the present time. It has taken from her pockets more than a thousand nillions of dollars, directly and indirectly, to support slavery. It has placed a serocious slaveholding oligarchy in both houses of Congress, to stamp the impress of its sovereignty on northern 'dough faces,' and to control the legislation of the country and the action of government in all cases whatsoever. It has cloven down the sacred right of petition, and put a gag into the mouth of every northern representative. It has made it a high misdemeanor, a capital offence, to remember those in bonds as bound with them. It has created sectional unimosities, and led to perpetual discord. It has made the North responsible at the tribunal of heaven for every heart that has been broken, every intellect quenched, every soul ruined, every victim killed, under the slave driving system at the South.

What is the liberty enjoyed by the citizens of the North? The liberty, if they travel or reside south of Mason and Dixon's line, to be cast into prison on susn the District of Columbia, and Torrey at Annapolis! The liberty to be scourged on the bare back by the driver's whip, as was Dresser at Nashville! The liberty to be tarred and feathered, as was Kendall in Georgia! The liberty to be hunted for their lives, like wild beasts, as was Hopper at Savannah! The liberty to be shut up in the penitentiary with felons for fourteen years, as are Thompson, Burr and Work in Missouri! The liberty to be shot down, and consigned to an untimely grave, as was Lovejoy at Alton! The liberty to be hanged by a mob, as was Albe Dean (a citizen of Connecticut) in Mississippi! The liberty, if having a colored complexion, of being thrown sold into slavery to pay their jail fees! True, if they will renounce their manhood, deny their God, swear allegiance to the southern Moloch, give no utterance to free thoughts, curse the abolitionists, maintain the divine origin and patriarchal nature of slavery, discard from their possession every book, pamphlet, tract, newspaper, circular or letter, which contains any reflections upon slaveholding injustice and cruelty, or pleads in favor of immediate emancipationif they will do all these things, and whatever else the South shall choose to require, then they may travel in safety, and receive extraordinary hospitality, and enjoy liberty!

tyranny of the South over you is a million times more that occasion. This has been in part contradicted, but coupled with a declaration that no violence shall try, which drove your revolutionary sires to take up arms in self-defence. You crouch beneath its over shadowing power, and scarcely dare to think or breathe. You feel its blighting influence upon your breathe. You feel its blighting influence upon your breather. prosperity, and know that it has taken away your dearset rights; yet you tremble at the sound of the slavedriver's whip. Your petitions are treated with as
much contempt as though you were noos or swise,
and ALL your senators and representatives are gagtenance of their own rights, and the preservation of
our free institutions; but it is unreasonable to sup-

God to do evil that good may come—and all war is forbidden by that gospel which you profess to revere Let your weapons be of ethereal temper, and a revolution be effected through the majesty of moral power. of the laws, will convince any body of men, making You can be free without the shedding of blood. Demand the repeal of the Union, or the abolition of slavery—not as a THEEAT, but as a MORAL OBLIGA-Tion—as the performance of an imperative duty to clear your garments from pollution, and your souls the value of the Union in the estimation of northern from blood-guiltiness. This you have a right to do, by the very theory of your government. You are an to discuss its bearings upon their rights and liberties overwhelming majority of the American population. O, says this modern Jeffreys, the people have an un-The majority have no right to do wrong, but they are doubted right to assemble and discuss any question bound to hearken to the voice of God, and to give heed to the claims of bleeding humanity. Do you ask for and the preservation of our free institutions -but dence! Hear what one of the signers of that Declaration, Justice Wilson, says- Of the right of a majorpower of society resides in the citizens at large; and amending their constitution, at whatever time, and in whatever manner, they shall deem expedient.' Chief youd this? Justice Marshall declares that 'the people may change the constitution whenever and however they please .-This is a right, of which no positive institution [not even that of slavery !] can deprive them.' Thomas Jefferson declares it to be 'not only the right, but the duty of those now on the stage of action, to change the laws and institutions of government, to keep peace with the progress of knowledge, the light of science, and the melioration of the condition of society.'

People of the North! if the South he wholly de pendant upon you for protection in prosecuting her bloody enormities, who are the real slaveholders, the real slave-traders, the real slave-drivers, the real slave-plunderers, but Yoursetves? You cannot extricate yourselves from this position without a repea of the Union. Talk not of consequences! Consul only duty. Say not that the evils of slavery are light and transient. They are the legitimate fruits of a cor rupt tree, and that tree must be cut down, and cast in to the consuming fire. The disease is of a radical na

To dissolve the Union, and separate the different your rights, and popular commotions to uphold slave ry, but that slavery is the supreme law of the land, and an integral part of the national compact.

## Extraordinary Disclaimer.

We copy the following official disclaimer on th part of the Executive Committee of the American Anti Slavery Society, from the New York Courier and Enquirer, with the introductory editorial remarks appended to it .

appended to it:

The following communication comes to us, it will be seen, officially, and we are gratified to perceive by it, that Garrison's authority to bring the subject of a dissolution of the Union before the approaching session of the Abolition Society in this city, is distinctly disclaimed—that person lawing no right whatever to make such an annonciation. The chairman of the "Executive Committee," and Mrs. Child its Secretary, certify to us that the meeting "stands entirely uncommitted" as to the subjects which occupy the deliberations of the meeting. We trust the Executive Committee will see the necessity very soon of "committing" the society against anything on of "committing" the society against anything the nature of such a discussion as the one alluded to; for we have no idea that it would be consistent

## with the peace of the city. CORRECTION.

The Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Soriety have seen with regret that certain publications in the Boston Liberator have been seconstrued as to commit the Society in the public view in favor of an object which appears to them entirely foreign to the purpose for which it was organized view. Directors of the boston of the purpose for which it was organized

threats of violence.

J. S. GIBBONS, Chairman of Com. L. M. HILD, Recording Secretary.

We have neither space nor room to make such e ments upon this 'Correction' as suggest themselves to our mind. We can only say, in a few words-all personal considerations aside-that we have never read any document, emanating from an anti-slavery source, with such unfeigned surprise, deep mortifica tion, and extreme regret.

It is certainly proper, for any body of men who stand unjustly accused before the public, and against whom efforts are making to array violence, to come out and define their position; but the Executive Committee have done something far beyond this. They had a right to say that neither they nor the Society which they represent were responsible for any thing that has appeared in our columns, touching the annual meeting; but not to convey such impressions as are made in their disclaimer, in regard to the topics that may be introduced at that meeting. At least, such is our opinion. To talk of the 'specific objects of the Society as entirely foreign to any consideration picion of being inimical to slavery, as was Crandall of the question, whether the North and South can innocently remain together in their present league, is surely to beg the question. To say that 'it proposes to employ no means but such as are strictly co with morality and the rights of citizenship, is, in this connection, to imply that to discuss the expediency of withdrawing from the South is an immoral act or it violation of those rights. But we leave it to the Society to take such action on this and all other matters that may come before it, as it shall think proper. We trust that every thing will be done 'in the spirit of love and of a sound mind,' and that all the delegater will be enabled to possess their souls in putien Let there be an avoidance of timidity on the one hand, into juil on suspicion of being fugitive slaves, and and rashness on the other. Let the attendance, more over, be numerous beyond all precedent, and unfaitering trust be placed in the living God.

# Legal Diabolism.

The New-York Journal of Commerce, of Wedne day morning, contains an extract from a charge of Judge Mordecai Manasseh Noah, (of Grand Island notoricty.) to the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, which was delivered in that city on Tuesday last:

It is understood that an abolition convention is to be held in this city during the present month, and it has been avowed in the official Gazette, attac the interests of the delegates about to assemble, that People of the North! this is your condition. The the question of repealing the Union between the tyranny of the South over you is a million times more North and the South, will be openly discussed on ged on the floor of Congress. It is the Union that has reduced you to this philable condition.

People of the North! resolve, as did your fathers, be, that such convention will be permitted to sugnever willingly to wear the yoke of bondage! But do not, as they did, engage in a bloody conflict to resolution of our happy form of government. Should dress your wrongs; for it is not lawful in the sight of the experiment however be made, which would evidently took to a distance because here he when the supplier name.

citizens, by making it an indictable offence for them connected with the maintenance of their own rights, human authority? Read the Declaration of Indopenthem beware of legal pains and penalties!! this is the most impudent and daring attempt to supity of the whole people to change their government at press the freedom of speech, and to set aside all conwill, there is no doubt. The supreme or sovereign stitutional safeguards, that has been witnessed at the North. What is it but to be guilty of the most flathey always relain the right of abolishing, altering or grant perjury? . The rigid enforcement of the laws, forsooth! Can legal profligacy and tyranny go be-

The American Churches the Bulwark of American Sla

very. By JAMES G. BIRNEY. The lovers of light and truth will rejoice to hear that this valuable little work is to be immediately republished. The publisher, Charles Whipple, of New ouryport, informs us that it has been revised by the author, and is now in press, and that its price will be 12 1-2 cents single, 10 cents by the dozen.

TEditors of anti-slavery newspapers will far the cause, by circulating this information.

THE CALEBONIA. The steamer Caledonia arrive it this port on Wednesday morning, in 15 1-2 day from Liverpool-news not important.

A letter from an officer on board the U.S. frigat Columbia, says, 'We are sailing entirely upon the temperance principle, from the captain down to the smallest boy on board. We give as a substitute hot coffee to the watch, when they come on deck in the night, and we find they like it exceedingly.'

ture, and can be cured only by a radical remedy. The calumity is not that there are occasional violations of few days since, committed suicide on Thursday night

Slavery and the Constitution.

The following remarkable Letter, purporting to have been written by Thomas Jefferson to Sanuel ry, but a citizen. Being, however, without property, ADAMS, in 1799, was sent by an unknown hand from Newport, R I. to the General Agent of the Massachu setts A. S. Society. It may be authentic; but of this sent of parents, in order to pay for the maintenance we have no better means of judging than our readers, of his helpless years - as is the case of an apprentice and what the internal evidence of the Letter presents. Some more light may be thrown upon it hereafter. MOSTICELLO, September 8, 1799.

Your latter has been on my unanswered file longer than I intended, but many causes have combined to keep it there. The importance of your questions required reflection previous to a reply, and a careful re view also of the spirit of compromise which governed the convention, in drafting the Constitution. I am happy to say, I can agree with you in your leading points, nor will I shrink from the conclusion you is end me to arrive at. It was at the time well under stood by us, and my private opinion renains the

All men, without distinction of color, ought to be free,-and they will be so gradually, but surely -Provision is made for this purpose in the Constitution which, on examination, it will not be difficult to discover; and at the same time you will see how gently and sagaciously this delicate subject is treated. would premise, that the word slave is no where to be found in the instrument. It could not be recorded there, and we were ashamed to use it.

You have called my attention to certain extracts some of which I here quote, with a remark or two on

In the first place, in the Preamble, ' We the people of the United States, in order to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States America' By 'the People,' is understood every 'per son, living or claiming to live, within the jurisdiction of the thirteen States. The use made of the word person,' you will see hereafter. In Article 1st Sec 2d & The House of Represent

tives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the tiously placed there. electors in each State shall have the qualifications required for electors of the most numerous branches of the State Legislatures.' 'No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, &c.' 'Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, in duding those bound to labor for a term of years, and excluding Indians, not taxed, three-fifths of all other Here it is clear that people and persons are sons, though all have some rights, yet there is an in- laid hold on him, together with his assistant warriors, equality in their distribution—but an inequality which (members of the church,) and delivered him into the twenty-five years.' Here is a limitation of a right which age alone can remedy. The right of represen-Legislatures may choose to make it for their most nu- Chase being the complainant, and minister Pratt the and those bound to service for a term of years, and three-fifths of other persons, have it; but Indians not of the officer to be taken to Amberst jail; but having taxed, and two-fifths of other persons, are temporarily the liberty of the yard, he and his friends have pro excluded. I say excluded, for a time, since any State can change it, by extending its qualification of electors to its whole population, and because when Indians to service for a term of years, or for life, they also have the right. And when this last is attained, then their religion. Surely, it is the Baptist religion, mere carried out.

In Sect. 9th .- The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by Con gress prior to the year 1808; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, 'Ac. This section was diafted in the very spirit of compromise. It gives a plain but delicate intimation that Congress claimed to bring all persons of the population of the States, within a given time, under the Ægis of her rule and protection. It is a declaration of her repugnance to the condition of certain persons in certain States, and of a desire to have that condition altered. Their im portation after 1808 is prohibited, but no statute may for years be required to restrain their removal fro one State to another. The terms emigration and mi gration were logically examined and weighed. The first was held to be a removal from the native country to a foreign country; and the second, a removal from ction to another of a common country. This making regulations for the benefit of persons importlabor for a term of years, or for life, and thereby increasing their ratio of representation. Should Congress at any time hereafter do this, a similar result must follow

In Article 4th, Sect. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States,' and ' No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws lives held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be serviced as the serviced a such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. This article was never liked, but its force and bearing were seen too late for amendment. It has always been to be feared that the Judicial Courts of other States might construe the words, 'held to service or labor,' as applying to that ameliorated condition of the slaves referred to in Art. 1st, Sect. 2d, under 'persons bound to labor for a term'—the whole people being there classed in four conditions, viz. 1st, Free persons—2d, Persons bound to labor for a term of years—3d, Indians not taxed—and 4th, Other persons—and decree that additional protection is a result to follow a change of condition, and to be applied only to the second class of persons into which the people were divided.

Section 4th declares, 'The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government.' Article 6th, that 'This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.' Article 5th of the amend-making towards the landing place when she suddedly making towards the landing place when she suddenly

stitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land.' Article 5th of the amendments, that 'No person shall be deprived of his life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.'

From the above, you have selected the words, 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges.'—'The United States gourantee a republican form of government.'—'The Constitution the supreme law.'—'No person shall be deprived of his liberty, without due process of law'—and you have called them the four corner-stones, on which is to be raised hereafter the beautiful fabric of universal freedom. America has proclaimed that all men are born free and equal, and the design and end of the Constitution is to make them so. The compromise in it should be kept inviolate, and so it will be,—but 1806 opens a new era to the world. From that year, slavery is abolished, and the work of emancipation begins. Every child who, after that period, shall be born in the United States, is an American citizen—whether Every child who, after that period, shall be born in the United States, is an American citizen—whether white or black—mulatto or quatrone—and entitled to all a citizen's rights and privileges. It is his birth-right, and he cannot be deprived of it—he cannot de prive himself of it—it is unalienable. All nations have ever agreed in this, who have agreed in nothing else. It is universal law. Every child, then, in George W. Chase, Samusi Decastro, James F. Fill-

1809 and after, if born of a slave, is not himself a slave; for the Constitution does not recognize slavehe may be held bound to labor or service, either by legislative enactment, or by contract, or by tacit conand like an apprentice he comes under the class of persons bound to service for a term of years; but at the age of twenty-one he must be free. And if this s true of the African, how can it be otherwise of the mulatto and the quatrone? Indeed, of them there can be no doubt in the mind of any one; for where is the section which authorizes or allows one drop of American blond, or the blond of a white man, to be held in slavery? I know of no other construction which can guarantee a republican form of government to each of the States. Slavery of a part is atterly in nsistent with a common right to all, and man would be deprived of his right, on account of the color of his

skin, without due process of law.

I have thus, my friend, met you on each point of your inquiry. I have given you my views concisely, but frankly and truly. I could easily have withheld them. I trust, however, they will be for your own eye, and not for the public-certainly, not at the pre sent moment. I would quiet your mind of all appre hension, by showing you that the Constitution is su ficient for the purpose of universal freedom,-you ardent aspiration; more so, in fact, than if it had rude ly pushed against an opposition which time mus weaken, and good sense and religion finally overcome I venture to predict that, before the present genera tion shall sleep with their fathers, not a slave will pollute the soil of our country.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yo nost obedient, very humble servant,

THOS. JEFFERSON (Signed)

SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. N. B. There is no voucher for the authenticity

the above letter. The original may possibly be among the papers of the late Samuel A. Welles, Esq. This is from a copy found among the unlabelled pareels of a late Insurance Company-probably surrepti

## Christian Liberty !

BROTHER GARRISON :

Brother S. S. Foster came into this place day be fore vesterday, and called upon Mr. Pratt, the Baptist minister, for a privilege to occupy his meeting-house part of the day on Sunday; but was refused. Sunday norning, feeling it his duty to go into that house ar speak to the people, he took his seat near the pulpit, and, before the meeting commenced, arose and expressed a desire to say a few words relative to the great interest of Christ's kingdom on earth; when one dentical. The first includes the whole mass, the last of the deacons and the minister said, he was making the individuals which compose it. In regard to per- disturbance, and the deacon (Chase) [a la Stephen A.,] has a termination. Thus, 'No person shall be a rep- hands of one of the (so called) peace officers, for safe resentative until he shall have attained to the age of keeping, by whom he was dragged through the street, and was refused the privilege of fulfilling his appointment at 5 o'clock in the Hall. On Monday morning, tation is also a limited right. It is what the State he was taken before lawyer Sawyer, and deacon merous branch of State Legislature. Free persons, evidence, he was found guilty, and fined three dollars cured a hall, where he is to lecture this evening, at half past seven o'clock. There has been of late an unusual interest in the aforesaid church, and I am told are taxed, and when the condition of certain persons that there were nearly one hundred who partook is changed, if it be to nothing more than 'being held with the church vesterday for the first time. The above outrages are evidently the legitimate fruits of the fundamental principle of the Constitution will be ly, for the religion of Christ is altogether a different

Yours for truth and justice, LEWIS FORD. Nachua N H May 9 1849

P. S. I am not personally knowing to all the above items, but am knowing to a part, and the rest I have from those who were eye-witnesses

## NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CON-VENTION. 2

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in this city, on Tuesday, May 24th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will probably continue for three days.

From the present peculiar condition of our country -from the opposition our cause meets from our polit ical and ecclesiastical organizations-and from the apparent settled determination of the General Governent of this country, to make us all guilty partici one section to another of a common country. This last was, therefore, selected as peculiarly applicable to the case. It has this meaning or none. The right to the case. It has this meaning or none. The right be obvious to every one, that a large delegation of the of Congress to prohibit such importations altogether after a certain year, carries with it the minor right of has there been a time since the commencement of our enterprise, when the concentrated wisdom, piety ed prior to that year, and forever after-and this fact and faith of our cause were more needed to sustain carries us back to the 2d section, where an inducement is held out to the States to begin this work themon this occasion. Let all the anti-slavery societies in selves, by changing the condition of such persons to New-England appoint delegates without delay. Let not those, however, remain at home who have not been appointed. FRANCIS JACKSON,

Pres. Muss. A. S Soc. WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

Cor. Sec. Mass. A. S. Soc.

Auful and Melancholy Casualty: Twenty-fou

more, John Hall, Henry C. McLean, Peter Pastrouche, Michael G. White, Abraham L. Spenee, Isaac Major, John H. Johnson, Patrick Shean, (body found,) Thom-as J. Peabody, teacher, (in school,) of Boxford, Josh-us G. Oakes, boatman. Sazed—George F. Gould, Frederick S. Simonds, Wm. E. Weller. Sared-George F. Gould, Frede Wm. E. Wallace, Jeremiah Lynch.

FLORIDA, April 22. The troops in the field, commanded by Col. Worth, in person, after some effort, succeeded, on the 19th, in bringing the enemy, under Halleck-tus-to-nug gee, to action in the humnocks near the sand hills. After a severe and well-contested fight, the enemy procipitately fled. Their roote was complete; all their baggage and food were taken; the enemy's loss was one killed, two wounded, and one prisoner; our less, one private killed, and three wounded. It is said that the Indians fought with the most determined courage, and only gave ground at the wooned It is said that he indians longht with the most determined course, and only gave ground at the point of the bayonet. Lieut. Arnold, second dragoons, charged the enemy's line with only four men; one of them was killed, and two wounded. Colonel Worth was within twenty feet of the soldier killed.

St. Augustine, April 22. It is stated on the anthority of a private letter from Middle Florida, that nine persons were recently mar ered on or near the Oscil-la, by a party of Indians, supposed to be part of Ti-gertail's band.

The following named members have died since the commencement of the 26th Congress:
From Massachusetts\*—James C. Alvord.
From New-York—Anson Brown.
From Pennsylvania—William W. Potter, Enos Hook,† Charles Ogle, William S. Ramsey, Henry Black, Davis Dimmeck, Jr. and Joseph Lawrence.
From North Carolina—Lewis Williams.
From Missouri—Albert G. Harrison.

\* Mr. Alvord died before taking his seat as a mem-

t Mr. Hook was a member of the 26th Congress, and was elected to the 27th; but resigned, irr conse-quence of ill health, a short time before his death.

Extract of a letter dated NASSAD, N. P. April 16, 1842.
The Creole prisoners were to-day discharged from rison. The authorities refuse to try them for piracy Francis Metford, formerly a Wall street broker,

indicted for several forgeries—but whose trial was postponed in consequence of his sickness—died on Thursday morning at the Penitentiary Hospital on Blackwell's Island.

The Rev. John S. C. Abbott, of Nantucket, has been selected to preach the seronon before the Ancient and Honorable Artitlery Company, at their CCIVth Anniversary, on the 6th of June next. Accounts from Nassau, N. P., to the 16th inst., state that the wreckers had returned from the steam barque Clarion, and had not saved any of her machin-

she having gone to pieces. The debt due by the Mexican government to English capitalists amounts to \$25,000,000. The interest has not been paid for a long time, but the stock sells at 37.34 per cent—much higher than that of many of the States in this Union.

The shop of Mr. Blake, a tobacconist of London, was on Monday night set on fire by a cat being shut up in a drawer with some Lucifer matches, which the friction of her claws caused to ignite. The premises were much damaged, and a great part of the stock

More Mormons .- The Louisa, from New-Orleans for this port, brought 350 Mormons from England, going to Nauvoo. There were lots of women and children in the crowd. Some of the families looked like thrifty people. Many of them will be most wofully

ated on reaching the promised land. A Wolf Hunt.—Between two and three hundred sportsmen turned out on the 16th isst, at New Philadelphin, Ohio, for the purpose of having a regular wolf hunt. They succeeded in capturing nine wolves, and one or two foxes, besides bugging lots of small

A Lady Murdered .- Mrs. Estes, residing about four miles from Owentown, Ky., was inhumanly murdered in her own house, a short time since, during the temporary absence of her husband. Her skull was broken by a club. No clue had been obtained to the

A Good Houl -Mr. James Baxter caught off the A Good Houl —Mr. James Baxter caught of the Beach Point Light House in this harbor, on Monday morning, one kussdred and fourteen Cod Fish and one Haddock. He was fishing only an hour and a half, and took the whole before breakfast.—Barnstable Pa-

Vermont, next to Louisiana, is, according to her population, the greatest sugar-producing State in the Union. In 1840, she produced over 5,119,259 lbs.

In Groton, Mass. Mr. Joseph Sawtell, 78, a Revo-letionary pansioner. He was sexton 34 years, during which time he beried between eleven and twelve

The Affghan War.—Up to 1839, this war had cost the British government, \$50,000,000. Since then, it has cost \$15,000,000 every year.

The people of Stephenson co. Illinois, recently vo-ted, 569 to 1, in favor of annexing northern Illinois to sconsin, and forming a new State.

The Doke of Norfolk died on the 16th ult., in St. James's Square, London. Cherubini, the celebrated composer, died in Paris on the 15th ult.

Letters from Constantinople, state that there has been a sad mortality among the Turkish troops at Adrianople. Out of 12,000 men, upwards of 2000 have died of the typhus fever in three months. Tender Mercies of Slavery .- Abraham Cart, a slave

Tender Mercies of Stavery.—Abraham Cart, a slave in Charleston, having been convicted of stealing, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment, during the first six months of which he is to receive twenty lashes each month, in the public market, and if not transported by his owner, after that term, to be imprisoned five years more. A Monster.—Halsey Coon has been arrested for the murder of his wife, at East Haddam, Conn. He set fire to her clothes by filling her lap full of coals. She died the next day in great agonies. A year or two since, his first wife was found in a very mysterious condition—dead—to wit: lying on the fire, burnt to a crisp. He attributed her death to a fit.

Murder in Albany.-The Albany Evening Journal relates the particulars of a cruel murder, committed by a man named Christian Burke, a journeyman tai-lor, on his wife. He struck her with an axe, and beat her until she was dead. He was an intemperate man-his wife, an amiable and industrious woman.

A few days ago, fourteen of the convicts in the Michigan State prison, knocked down their guards and made their escape. At the hist dates, ten of them had been retaken. They made a desperate resistance with pistols, clubs, and stones, and were not overpowered until their leader was killed. A Mr. Videtto, who aided in their awrest, was soriously wounded by a

Governor Fairfield has issued a proclamation, ordertovernor Faitheld has issued a proclamation, order-ing the legislature of Maine to convene on Wednes-day the 18th instant, to consider the subject of the Northeastern Boundary Question, 'and to receive such communications as may then be made to them, and to consult and determine on such measures as they may consider will best promote the welfare of the State and nation.'

DIED-At Williamstown, Vt , April 28, Hon. ne, aged 85 years.

# FURNITURE AT AUCTION!

WILL be sold on Saturday, May 7th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Mr. D. Mack, a variety of Household Furniture, amongst which will be offered an excellent Mahogany French Extension Dining Table on castors; a large Book-Case, with glazed doors and moveable shefves, that can receive 400 or 500 vols. and Cabinets beneath; a convenient Secretary; a Revolving Study Table with six drawers, on castors, covered with Broadcloth; a good Sofa; Centre, Table: Card Table; an excellent Carpet, on castors, covered with Broadcloth; a good Sola; Centre Table; Card Table; an excellent Carpet, covering two parlors 16 feet square, nearly new; other Carpets more worn; a Dining Set of White Liverpool Ware; rich cut ghass Tumblers; Kitchen Utensils, Cooking, Olmstead and Air-tight Stoves, Tin Beker of a large size, Flower Stand, Launts, Lustres, &c. &c.

amps, Lustres, &c. &c. The above house is to be sold or let. ROYAL MORSE, Aud'r. Cambridge, April 30, 1842.

Immediate Emancipation.

A CHATTEL who has taken to itself wings and flown away from the land of whips and chains, is in immediate want of a situation as coachman or waiter in a family. Any information to that effect will be thankfully received at 25, Cornhill.

WM. C. NELL.

Several boys are in want of situations in st families. Inquire as above.

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Henry W

Illetters and the lower of the lower of the lower or \$3

Letter Apves will be insert for \$100.

WM. LLO

VOL.

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Letter

To the Fir

From the Boston Daily Bee. THE COURTEZAN. BR F. A. DURIVAGE.

Poor child of pentiry and shame ! Whose task would cause a blush to name-The night is dark, the hour is late, Why art thou so importunate? Seek'st thou my wnyward heart to win, With such an air of woe and sin?

The street lamps' dull and murky glare, Fell on her wild dishevelled hair-It lit her dark but sunken eye, Whose keen flash mocked at misery, And flickered o'er her pallid brow-Good God! Matilda, is it thou?

I saw her budding into grace, The bloom of girlhood in her face, With lightsome step and flashing eye But half divorced from infancy, A fairy bounding o'er the green, Matilda seemed at seventeen

And once again a timid bride; Who wept and smiled, and blushed and sighed, And trembled as she bade farewell To those who loved her all too well,-Thepartial sire, the doting mother, And gave her heart's wealth to another.

I met her in the blazing hall, Where fushion held high festival: How gracefully she led the dance. With pleasure in her countenance ! Her eyes with pride and triumphed teemed, Less lovely than of old the seemed.

I knew her by a holier same, Than blushing bride can hope to claim, For cherub lips her own had preshed, And infant hands her form caressed-Awhile she lived in pence apart, A cradic held the mother's heart.

The tempter came-that Eden home Whence wedded love should never roath, That bower of beauty was the scene Of passion vile and treason mean-What art he used-what wiles of hel! I know not-care not-but abe fell.

As in the stilly night, a star, That trembles in the dome afar, With bright companions shining near; Shoots wildly from its lofty sphere;-With love around, and hopes before-She fell, and fell to rise no more,

To drag along a lengthened châin, To wish each night the last in vain, To shed the penitential fear, To think of those still fond or dear. By crimes renewed, to lengthen days, Already far too long, to gaze In agony upon the past, And from the future shrink aghast, Or still, by draughts of liquid fire, The serpent that will ne er expire-To be in dreams of torment tost-Are thine, Matilda, -loved and lost.

My heart is full-poor Child of Grief! Thy shame forget-behold relief !-To-night, at least, the ruffian blow And brutal feer thou shalt not know-Go-shelter safe from cold and storm, That houseless head and faded form.

A tear was in her sunken eye, But yet she smiledin mockery; With jaunty air she tossed her head, Curtsied and simpered, turned-and fled .-I dreamed of her, and morning's light Renewed the memory of that night; Her form was still before my eyes, And Fancy heard her dying sighs. And then some weary days passed o'er, I learned Matilda was no more.

The following lines, commemorative of the solemn beremony of christening the heir apparent to the Brit-ish crown, are copied from a late number of the Leeds 'Northern Star,' the Charlist organ of England. THE BABY SPRINKLING.

A STARVATION ANTHEM FOR THE ROYAL CHRISTENIN

Bring forth the babe in pump and lace, While thousands starve, and curse the light ! But what of that ?- on royal face Shame knows no blush, however slight. Bring forth the babe ; a nation's moans Will ring sweet music in his ear, For well we know a people's groans

To royal cars were always dear. Bring forth the babe : - down, courtiers, down ! And bow your lacquey knees in dust, Refore a child's beslobber'd gown-(Our children cannot find a crust !) When Christ was born, no servile throng

Around the Saviour's manger met; No flatterers raised their fulsome song .-But what was Christ to Albert's pet ! God, who hast heard the widow's moan

God, who hast heard the orphan's cry; Thou, too, dost sit upon a throne, But none round three of famine die! Things like this babe of royal birth, Who boast their princely 'right divine,' Are but thy parodies on earth-

Their's is oppression-mercy thine Bring forth the babe ! From foreign lands Fresh kingly vampires flock to greet This new one in its nurse's hands, (For royal mothers give no teat ;) Bring forth the toy of princely whim,

And let your prayers mount night and day; For ought we not to pray for him, Who'll prey on us enough some day ? O! who would grudge to squander gold

On such a glorious babe as this? What though our babes be starved and cold? They have no claim on earthly bliss. Durs are no mongrel Gorman breed, But English born, and English bred ; Then let them live and die in need,

While the plump Coburg thing is fed. Christen the babe, Archbishop proud, Strange servant of the lowly Christ. Thousands are to your purse allowed-For him the smallest loaf sufficed. Though holy water's scanty now,

My lord, you may dismiss your fears : Take, to baptize the infant's brow, A starving people's bitter tears

LUXURY. Oh Luxury, thou curs'd by Heaven's decree, How ill exchanged are things like these for thee! How do thy potions, with insidious joy, Diffuse their pleasures, only to destroy! Kingdoms, by thee, to sickly greatness grown, Boast of a florid vigor not their own: At every draught more large and large they grow-A bloated mass of rank, unwieldly wo;

Till sapp'd their strength, and every part unsound, Down, down they sink, and spread a ruin round.

## NON-RESISTANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30, 1842. A Military Funeral Headed by a Clergyman. APPROPRIATE WORK FOR SUNDAY.

So say the man-killing church and clergy. The house in which I live in Philadelphia borders in the rear on one of the city burying-grounds. A few Sundays since, in the forenoon, a grave was dug in that part of the ground that comes close under our windows. (No harm in providing a house for a dead body on Sunday, but very wicked to provide one for a living man.) In the afternoon of the same day, martial music was heard in the streets. On looking martial music was heard in the streets. On looking out the back windows, a procession was discovered at a distance, marching slowly up the street, flanked on both sides by men, women and children—a disorderly and motley multitude. As it drew near, the following was observed to be the order of march. In front walked a man with a feather and cockade in his hat, with epaulets on his shoulders, with a drawn sword in his right hand, in complete

military uniform, 'armed and equipped as the law directs.' Next came the fifers, drummers, bugledirects.' Next came the fifers, drummers, buglemen and trumpeters, blowing and beating a grand march. (Very wicked to play a march on the piano, in the house, on Sunday!) Next came a military company, with guns on their shoulders, heads erect, in full military costume, banners flying, keeping step to the music. Next came the CLERGYMAN, (the clergy stick close to the military, always,) in bands and gown, prayer-book and Bible in hand, decked in complete clerical uniform—for clerical captains have a uniform as well as military captains captains have a uniform as well as military captains captains have a uniform as well as muliary captains and brigadiers. What next? Both are leaders, and need to be distinguished by a uniform—a feather, a cockade, and epaulet. Next came the body, borne on men's shoulders, with military pall-bearers. Next the friends of the deceased, and then a long line of acquaintances—all together, with the hosts on the flanks, trying to keep time with the 'thrilling fife and peeling drum,' and deep-toned bugle.

Arrived at the gate, the military opened to the right and left—the music ceased. The clergyman,

right and left—the missic ceased. The ciergyman, then, with reversed pace, marched soleunly through the opening ranks, followed by the deceased and friends. As he entered the ground, he began to perform, as it is put down to be played at military funerals. Saying over the words as they are put down, he entered the gate, wheeled to the right, marched to the grave, and halted. Then the military leader, in justicity of the clerical cartain ways. leader, in imitation of the clerical captain, went

leader, in imitation of the clerical captain, went through with his performance, with military exactness and dexterity, fully up to the clerical dexterity and promptitude of his predecessor, and to the amusement, and doubtless to the spiritual comfort and improvement of all beholders.

First he gave the word—'First platoon, right wheel.' It wheeled. 'March.' It marched, right up to the grave. 'Halt,' said the captain. It halted. 'Right face,' said he. It faced the grave. 'Make ready,' said the captain. The soldiers made ready. 'Take nim,' said he. They pointed their guns right down into the grave. 'First,' shouted the captain. Bane. went the guns into the grave. Then this Bang, went the guns into the grave. Then this platoon was marched off, and the second platoon marched on to the ground, and fired away, down into the grave; then another and another, the band play-ing, in good martial style, a grand march—the clergyman, mourners, and the multitude looking on and gyman, mourners, and the multitude looking on and gazing intently, appearing to be greatly edified and comforted. Then the military escorted the clergyman and mourners to their homes in a reverend and solemn way, all stepping to the tap of drum, the squeal of fife, the bray of trumpet, and tinkle of cymbol.

All this firing, fifing, drumming and trumpeting and martial array, on Sunday! a day which the cler-gy say is more holy than other days, and in which only works of necessity and mercy are to be done. Not a clergyman in the city, and there are hundreds, raises his voice against this, any more than against slavery. They think it is right, because it was headed by a clergyman. The people may do any thing on Sunday, if they ask the consent and presence of the clergy; but wo to the people, if they attempt to judge for themselves what are works of necessity and mercy. Sunday is clergyman day, and all that is done on it must be made subservient to their

I am reminded of a scene in the streets here on I am reminded of a scene in the streets here on Sunday. A mother was leading a little child along to meeting. A canary bird was singing sweetly and merily in a cage hanging out of a window. 'O mother!' exclaimed the child, 'see that pretty bird! hear it sing!' 'Hush, my dear—don't you know it is Sunday? I have often told you not to make such a noise on Sunday; it disturbs my mind!' The same mother was not at all offended and disturbed in her deport redditations by the 56 and draw, the

consecrate them all, and make them holy!
I am reminded also of a scene in Boston. The I am reminded also of a scene in Boston. The troops at the fort in Boston harbor were wanted by the southern slave-hunters and kidnappers, to hunt down and butcher the Seminole Indians for comforting the runaway slaves. Orders arrived Saturday night. Sunday morning, as the bells were ringing to call the people to gaze at and admire the pulpit performances of their Sunday religious play-actors, the troops from the fort were marching through the city, with colors flying, fifes playing, and drums beating, to the Providence rail-road depot, on their way to butcher the humane Seminoles. They could be were sum Mr. Butterfield's were there, we saw Mr. Butterfield coming up, and way to butcher the humane Seminoles. They could be the providence and the base of the providence rail-road depot, on their way to butcher the humane Seminoles. They could be a providence that the horse be ready at 12 o'clock. Mr. Remond, my companion, went over to get the horse between one and two o'clock. When I came into Littleton, I thought I was on the wrong road. In the meantime, I asked Mr. Remond if he had paid for the horse keeping. He said yes, he had paid \$1.25. I thought I was exorbitated the providence rail-road depot, on their large the providence rail-road depot, on their large the providence rail-road depot, on their large that the horse between one and two o'clock. When I came into Littleton, I thought I was on the wrong road. In the meantime, I asked Mr. Remond, in the morning about 10 o'clock, Mr. Remond, and requested that the horse be ready at 12 o'clock. Mr. Remond, and requested that the horse be ready at 12 o'clock. Mr. Remond, and requested that the horse be ready at 12 o'clock. When I came into Littleton, I thought I was on the wrong road. In the meantime, I asked Mr. Remond, and requested that the horse beready at 12 o'clock. When I came into Littleton, I thought I was on the wrong road. In the meantime, I asked Mr. Butterfield's the providence of the horse between one and two o'clock. When I came into Littleton, I tho way to butcher the humane Seminoles. way to butcher the humane Seminoles. They could not wait till Monday, any how—the kidnapping Andrew Jackson (then President) and his brother kidnappers were in such a hurry to have the Indians kill-doff, that they need not endanger the 'peculiar institution' Not a clergyman or church in Boston raised acts of the case, and left the meeting again, and specially in the property of the Restract of the Case, and left the meeting again, and colored to the case, and left the meeting again, and colored to Restract of the Restrac a voice against it. Their prayings and preachings, their devotions and Sunday exhibitions can no more be disturbed by military marchings, firings, drummings, and shootings, to kill the humane Indians, in defence of slavery, than by military funerals. In their estimation, it was a work of 'necessity and mercy' to march the troopers down South on Sunday and sholtingist he made are really. He did not estimate the meeting again, and rode of the Case, and left the meeting again, and rode of the Case, and left the meeting again, and rode of the Case, and left the meeting again, and rode of the Case, and left the meeting again, and rode of the Case, and left the meeting again, and rode of the Case, and left the meeting again, and rode of the Case, and left the meeting again, and rode of the Case, and left the meeting again, and rode of the Case, and left the meeting again, and rode of the Case, and left the meeting again, and rode of the Boston. The highest price I have ever paid for keeping a horse a day is 75 cents. I did not lodge at Butterfield's myself, neither did my companion. Butterfield was very much agitated. He changed colors, and left the meeting again, and rode of the Boston. The highest price I have ever paid for keeping a horse a day is 75 cents. I did not lodge at Butterfield's myself, neither did my companion. Butterfield was very much agitated. He changed colors, and his lips quivered. When I also the colors are actionally and the colors and the colors and the colors and the colors are actionally and their estimation, it was a work of 'necessity and mercy' to march the troopers down South on Sunday, to kill the Indians, to protect slavery. It would, in their view, be a suitable Sunday work—a work of pure necessity and mercy, to shoot down the slaves themselves, if they should attempt to gain liberty by

Mr. Remond. I live in Salem. I

resisting their oppressor, or running away.

Thus it is with the religion and clergy of the country; they consider it right and proper to study then it was about time to go to Boston the art of war, and to hunt and butcher men on Suather the horse, paid Mr. Butterfield \$1 25. hunt and shoot down the slaves on Sunday, if they strike for freedom, as did Washington, but they denounce anti-slavery as inappropriate to Sunday!

Well, dear brother, their hypocrisy is being manifested. They cannot much longer gull and destroy as inappropriate to Sunday!

Their days are numbered, and will be abolitionist, I understood him to say yes; have no the people. Their days are numbered, and will be finished in due time, as sure as God is the God of the oppressed, and Christ the Prince of Peace.

Joseph Estes. I live in Groton. Was at the an-

AN UNREPEALED ORDINANCE. A Discourse by JOHN N. McLeon, Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, New York. R. Carter, 58 Canal street. 1842. pp. 34.

H. C. WRIGHT.

R. Carter, 58 Canal street. 1842. pp. 54.

This subject has recently attracted interest by the strong efforts making for the abolition, by the Legislature, of capital punishment in all cases. We believe that wilful murder, by the Divine law, incurs the penalty of death, and that therefore the philately professing to seek its abolition in such a largely professing to seek its abolition in such a largely per such as the presence of the resolution. I heard part of case, is false and mistaken. The sermon by Mr. M'Leod is founded on Genesis ix. 6, and considers the law, and the objections made to it. He discusses

we are pleased to find that this subject, as con-ected with the divine law and its bearings on the public welfare, has been introduced into the pulpit. Besides the sermon of Mr. McLeod, and the one by Dr. Patten we before noticed, we perceive that Dr. Cuyley of Philadelphia has recently preached and published a sermon on this subject.—Christian In-

nature, and they are whining piteously, lest they shall be deprived of the pleasure of drinking from the vital, purple stream of life.

corroneal Punishers. Corporest punishments there a little before 12. I asked the man what he wave generally a hardening effect on the minds of both old and young. A blacksmith brought up his son, to whom he was very severe, to his own trade. One day, the old Lulean was attempting to harden a cold chisel, but could not succeed. Horsewhip it, father, exclaimed the youth, if that will not harden it, nothing will.

## MISCELLANY.

Supreme Judicial Court -- Judge Wilde Presi-TRIAL FOR LIBEL.

BUTTERFIELD VS. FARNSWORTH et al.

Saturday, March 16, 1842. The libel was a resolution passed at a public meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery So-ciety in Littleton, January 8th, 1842, and in the folowing words:

Resolved, That we, as abolitionists, caution all lovers of liberty and freedow, far and near, to avoid the public house kept by Mr. Butterfield, on Littleton on, as they would avoid any known public im-

First witness called was Oliver Ayers. I live in Littleton-am a clergy-Oliver Ayers. I live in Littleton—am a clergyman. I was present at the commencement and
close of the meeting. I was present when the resolution was passed. The subject was up—a gentleman was speaking—the resolution was handed up—
there was speaking on the subject—about five
individuals spoke. Dr. Farnsworth rose and said, I
would suggest to our friends whether they are not
making quite as much of this affair as it is worth.
The most that can be said of it is that it is a contemptible affair. You have made a text of it for a long
time, and I think quite long enough. If we are to time, and I think quite long enough. If we are to have any action upon it, why, let us have it—if not, why let us pass it over. However, I submit it to your better judgment. The Secretary (Mr. Bancroft) then rose and read the resolution. The President took it and put it to vote, and it passed. S. C. Wheeler was the Secretary of the meeting the

first day.

Ayers cross ex. At the time of the passage of the resolution, I was sitting back in the rear body pews. The house was about one-half or two-thirds full. I couldn't hear all that the different speakers said. I don't recollect any condition.

Wm. Pulnam. I live in Groton—I know the Plaintiff. I went with Butterfield to Farnsworth's. We went into a room where there were several. He took us into a room where there were only four of us alone. Butterfield opened a paper—Dr. Farnsworth took it in his hand and looked at it, and I supposed read it. Mr. Butterfield asked him if he authorized that publication. I don't know that he made any reply to that. Butterfield told him he felt himself injured, and would like to have him retract it (the resolution.) The Dr. said, no, not I. He said it was usual to publish all the proceedings of the meeting, and he presumed this would be. He felt satisfied the Society was correct, and he was willing to

abide the consequences.

Cross-ex. I have used the exact words. I have told the whole conversation as far as I can recollect. It was Monday, I7th January. I went the same day to Bancroft. He acknowledged the resolve written by him and signed by him. Butterfield asked him if he was willing to retract. He said no, he could

Something was said about the consequences. Dr. F. had a chair something near the middle of the floor. He spoke lond—my memory has not been refreshed. I don't know that I ever stated this in the freshed. I don't know that I ever stated this in the learning of Mr. Butterfield. I did put this in writing, at the request of Burroughs. I don't know that I ever stated this testimony to be written down. I stated it in Mr. Abbott's office—Butterfield was present. Mr. Abbott sat at the table writing. He was asking me questions and writing. I don't know whether he was writing it down or not. I don't know but I have looked at the writing often—may have read it over—I do not know that I have. I did it to refresh my memory. When I said I had not rescribed as weekers at the writing of the look of freshed my memory on the subject, except by think-ing it over, I thought to read over this writing was he same thing as thinking it over in my own mind.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

Monday, March 18. Mr. Chamberlain. I keep a public house in Lit-tleton. I recollect the abolition meeting. Dr. Farns-worth and others put up their horses there. He came in after the meeting, spoke of some imposition at the other house. I asked him what it was about. He said there had been some resolutions passed concerning it. He stated the price paid, and I thought it was high. Dr. F. did not state to me that the price was high. He said he thought brother Callius had been imposed more than the price was high. Collins had been imposed upon. I don't recollect exactly what he said respecting the resolutions. I recollect that he said such a resolution had been

John A. Collins. I attended the Anti-Slavery Convention in Littleton, 8th January last. On the norning of that day, (Mr. Remond was my compan-on,) we drove up to the meeting-house 15 minutes same mother was not at all offended and disturbed in her devout meditations by the fife and drum—the firings and shoutings of that military funeral. A before 12. A man stepped up to take the horse. I told him to take good care of him. About 3 o'clock I went to see how the horse was taken care of. Next morning about 10 o'clock, I went again on the They could beckoned him. He appeared agitated. I a late, though there was a motion of the lips. He was within half a rod of me, I should judge. I had

Mr. Remond. I live in Salem. I was at the meeting in Littleton. Went with Mr. Collins, as he has stated-remained there till noon next day. I thought the art of war, and to hunt and butcher men on Stateday; but they excommunicate men and women for to the meeting-house to see Collins. I told him the going to hear non-resistance on that day—and they hunt and shoot down the slaves on Sunday, if they strike for freedom, as did Washington, but they destrike for freedom, as did Washington, but they destribe for freedom, we did so as Mr. terfield if he charged him more because he was an

ti-slavery meeting. When Mr. Collins and Remond drove up to the meeting-house, I took their horse from them and drove it to Butterfield's tavern. Told Butterfield to put up the horse and give him four quarts of oats. I did not tell him how long he was to stand. Mr. Collins gave me no special directions about the horse-told him to feed the horse

and the passage of the resolution. I heard part of the conversation between Collins and Butterfield The first thing that I heard, Collins asked Butterfield the lars, and the objections made to it. He discusses if that was his common price. He said yes. Col-particularly the scriptural argument on the subject, in a most conclusive and satisfactory manner. We did others. I then heard Butterfield say, that it was recommend the sermon to public attention. cheap enough for those who went about begging. Collins then drove away in the direction neeting-house. I went into the house with Butter eld. I asked him if he had not been rather severe in his charges. He said, no. The horse had had extra grain and been there more than 24 hours, and it was cheap enough for abolition beggars. This was within five minutes after the conversation with elligencer.

Collins. We then went into the bar-room together.

Here are a worthy clerical trio, out in full cry for There was nothing more said. I was about the blood. The scent of it is grateful to their depraved length of the court-room from the chaise when the conversation was held. Mr. Cole heard part of the conversation. He was about the same distance as

myself, only in another direction. Jacob B. Smith. I was the stabler of Mr. Butter CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT. Corporeal punishments there a little before 12. I asked the man what whom he was very severe, to his own trade. One day, the old Lulean was attempting to harden a cold chisel, but could not succeed. 'Horsewhip it, father, exclaimed the youth, 'if that will not harden it, nothing will.'

Stephen A. Chase, Esq. has resigned his office as Superintendent of the Eastern Railroad, and Mr. John Kinsman has been appointed Master of Transportation.

The horse stood there this between I and 2 next day. If the horse stood there this between I and 2 next day.

Never had any difficulty with Mr. Butterfield. I

let myself to him in this way—when he was dissat-isfied with me, he was to dismiss me, and when I was dissatisfied with him, I was to leave him. E. B. Farnsworth. I attended the hearing before the magistrate in Groton—paid attention to it, and took notes of the evidence. Mr. Putnam was asked by Mr. Farley about the testimony of Mr. Burroughs. He said it was substantially correct. He was asked if he could repeat the conversation. He said he could not repeat the words. I heard the

I am a nephew of Dr. Farnsworth. He has assisted me through college—has loaned me money.

Andrew Robbins. I attended the trial in Groton.

Heard Mr. Putnam testify. He stated that he went to Dr Farnsworth with Burroughs. He thought the NEW YORK STEAMBOAT TRAIN, VIA NORtestimony that Burroughs gave in was true. On cross-examination he said he could not recollect the conversation between Burroughs and Farusworth. He said he could not state the substance of what I am a member of the Anti-Slavery Society-was

at the meeting in Littleton. Mr. Bancroft married y sister. George W. Bancroft. I am a brother of defendant—attended the trial in Groton. Putnam testified on cross-examination, that he could not recollect the

Daniel R. Kimball keeps a stable near the Merri
ON and after Monday, March 14, the passes the House in Lowell—thereof translations will run as follows visually the passes of the pass language or expression used in the conversation at

Daniel R. Kimball keeps a stable near the Merrimac House in Lowell—charged travellers who stay over night and have 2 feeds for their horses, 62 cents—for 24 hours and 3 feeds, 75 cents—for 4 feeds, 87 cents. If a traveller should arrive a little before noon one day and go away next day a little before noon one day and go away next day a little after noon, he should charge him 87 cents. Does

CHA not know prices in the country-thinks prices are as high in the city as in the country-cost of keeping

Rodney Parker keeps the American House in Lowell—charges 75 cents for keeping a horse 24 hours—should charge 75 cents of a traveller should hours—should charge 75 cents of a traveller should AND PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON AND NEW-BEDFORD RAILROAD. ther noon the next.

Joseph Butterfield, of Lowell. Have lived in this

cents per day.

Mr. Hartwell, lives in Littleton—was in Bolles's

store the evening after the meeting. Butterfield came in, and Bolles said to him, there has been some difficulty. He said he didn't care a damn about it. wasn't ashamed of what he had told them. He said that persons begging money for damned niggers ought not to be allowed to go round the country in this ford and Dedham, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. way. I was at the meeting at Littleton—am an ab-olition man—voted and spoke against the passage of Mr. Bolles. I keep store in Littleton. Butter-

field when he came into my store spoke about the difficulty. He said he had given the horse double allowance of grain, and had charged him for two nights' keeping. Afterwards he said he did not charge them any too much, considering that they went round begging. Butterfield has been in Littleton about one year and a half.

Peter Whiteomb. Lives in Littleton. Was pres-

ent at the anti-slavery meeting. When the resolu-tion was introduced, Dr. Farnsworth arose, and said he thought the resolution ought not to pass; he thought it too small business to be engaged in. Mr. Bancroft read the resolution—nobody else read it before it passed. The President never read it, nor took it in his hand.

Nathan Hartweil. Was present at the meetingwas at the back part of the house. Mr. Bancroft in-troduced the resolution. Dr. Farnsworth thought it was of minor importance, and hoped they would proceed to the business for which they had met. Have had some conversation with Butterfield about the charge. He said he had given the horse an unusual quantity of grain, and did not charge them more than he would any body else. He said they got their noney by begging, and could afford to pay more an any body else.

Mr. Boulell. I was at the meeting—sat near the

President. The President remonstrated against the passage of the resolution—said it was a small affair, wished they would dismiss it, and proceed something else. I belong to that Society. Here ended the evidence for the defendants.

Nahum Cole. Lives in Littleton-recollects the meeting—was present at the conversation between Collins and Butterfield. Collins asked Butterfield why he taxed him so much for keeping his horse. He said he did not tax him more than he would any other gentleman. Collins said it was false. But-teracld said that a man who went round about begging his bills, he didn't think well of him. Collins said he would go back and report him to the Society.

He then went off. I was standing near the end of the house. Before the conversation was over, 61-2 PM.

Marblehead to Salem. Salem to Marblehead. 7h 20m AM, 101-4 AM., 8 AM, 10 3-4 AM., 13-4 II AM., 21-2 PM., 5 PM., PM., 31-4 PM, 5 3-4 PM.

D. saud no. 1 and year gentleman.

Nathan H. Patch. I put the horse in the stable.

Gave him four quarts of oats about 2 o'clock. The man who brought the horse told me to give him hay and grain. It was a bay horse, and the one Collins

Mr. Gill. Keeps tavern in Westford. The usual ice for keeping a horse from 12 o'clock to 2 clock next day, with four feeds of grain, is \$1 25.

o'clock next day, with four feeds of grain, is \$1 25. I should have charged for two nights \$1 25. I should have charged for two nights \$1 25. I should have charged for two nights \$1 25. I should have charge, to charge for two nights when a liorse has four feeds.

Daniel Hunt. Keeps public house in Groton. I should say that \$1 25 was a fair price for keeping a horse for the length of time that Butterfield kept. Collins's. Never recollect of having said that Butterfield had charged too high. I never had an instance of the kind occur. Can't tell how it has been customary.

N and after Tuesday, December 21, 1841, passen. Gert rains run daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the Depot of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, as follows:

Leave Boston at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M., for Albany. The morning train will arrive at Springfield 12 1.4 M., and it is a first of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, as follows:

Leave Boston at 7 A. M., and 3 P. M., for Albany. The morning train will arrive at Springfield 12 1.4 M. The afternoon train will arrive at Springfield 8 1.4 P. M., leave next morning at 7, arrive at Pittsfield 9.3-4, at Chatham 11 1.2 A. M., and at Albany 12 1.2 M.

Returning, leave Albany at 7 A. M., and 1 P. M.;

up one horse at the time of the Convention, and 12 M. The cars of the Hudson and Berkshire Railup one horse at the time of the Convention, and charged 75 cents for it, though I only gave the horse two feeds of 4 quarts of oats each, and the man and two ladies who came with it staid with me also. If I had given the horse another feed of oats, I should have charged 12 1-2 cents more.

Jefferson Loring. I have kept tavern something.

have charged 12 1-2 cents more.

Jefferson Loring. I have kept tavern something like 20 years. I kept on Groton Ridges, about 3 1-2 miles from Chamberlain's tavern in Littleton. I had a uniform price, which varied according to the price and Enfield; from Palmer to Three Rivers, Belcherof hay and grain. I should charge for two nights' lower, Amherst and Monson; from Wilbraham to keeping, if a horse came at noon, and staid till 2 o'clock next day. I own the tavern in Littleton where Butterfield keeps, and I have a mortgage of some of the personal property in the tavern. I never protein dry goods, teas, &c. \$10 per 2000 lbs.—2d class, such as hides, leather, cotton, &c., \$8 per 2000 lbs.—2d class, such as hides. some of the personal property in the tavern. I never advised the defendant to be off when the trial came on. Prices for horse keeping varies according as price of grain and hay varies. Corn was ra low. last winter. Generally pay more at public meetings than on ordinary occasions. If a gentleman stopped at my tavern whom I thought would give the hostler a ninepence, I wouldn't charge him so much as I would another man.

Mr. Adams. I am a magistrate. There had been

a lengthy examination of Burroughs, and a lengthy examination at my office in Groton. Putnam was asked if he thought the evidence of Burroughs was correct. He said he thought it was. On the cross examination, I thought that he meant to say that he could not give the verbal account of the conversation.

Warren Stone. I know Mr. Hunt. On the 28th Next day I called again. Hunt told me a writ had been taken out against Farnsworth. Hunt said the charge was probably high, but it wasn't worth say-

ring any thing about.

The case was submitted to the jury last evening. They came in this morning with a sealed verdict, giving the plaintiff damages to the amount of a hundred and fifty dollars.

Horrible Murder.—The Perry (Marion, Ala) Eagle, gives an account of a most horrible murder, perpetrated on the plantation of a Mr. Zimmerman, in that county, March 28, on Mr. Helderbrandt, the overseer, by some six of his slaves. After one of the negroes had killed him, by striking him two or three times with a handspike, the rest (from their own confessions) assisted in carrying the body about 100 yards to a logheap, and covering it with logs and rails, set free to the pile, and burnt it up. The next day, suspicion having been excited by the absence of the overseer, a search was made, which resulted in finding the bons of the unfortunate being on the place where the body had been consumed. The negroes have all, with the exception of one who is yet at large, been lodged in jail to await their trial.

Accommodation, through in one day, and Albany and Saratoga second day.

The ounterman day, and Albany and Saratoga second day.

The New York STEARNS, Superintendent.

The New York steamboat train will leave Work.

The New York steamboat train will leave Word to the train which leaves Boston at 4 P. M., and will leave Norwich at 6 A. M., and 4 1-2 P. M. daily, exception of one who is yet at large, been lodged in jail to await their trial. Horrible Murder .- The Perry (Marion, Ala.) Eagle,

jail to await their trial.

A dreadful accident occured on the south western rail-road, on the 4th inst, by the caving in of a tunnel, through which the train passed to the extent of 150 trains of the Boston and Worcester and Western feet. Four passongers were killed, and 10 wounded. Railroads.

T. WILLIS PRATT, Sup't.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

I No exclusiveness.

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE accommodation trains run daily, except Sun days, as follows, viz:
Leave Boston at 7, A. M., 1, P. M., and 3, P. M.
The first and last trains connect with the Western Railroad. The first and second with the Norwich Railroad. Leave Worcester at 6 A. M., half past 9 A. M., and 4 P. M.

WICH, will leave Boston at 4 o'clock, P. M. every day, (Sun-days excepted,) stopping at Framingham, Worcester,

A mail train on Sunday will leave Worcester at 6 A M; Boston at I P. M. M; Boston at 1 P. M.
All baggage at the risk of the owner.
WILLIAM PARKER, Superintendent

Humanity respected. BOSTON AND LOWELL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHARLES S. STORROW, Agent Boston and Lowell Railroad Company

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Joseph Butterfield, of Lowell. Have lived in this county all my life—have been deputy sheriff 30 Y and after Thesday, March 15, the passenger years. When I have had occasion to put up my horse at Concord, and other places, have paid 75 cents per day.

The United States Mail Train will leave Boston daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 sclock, P. M.; and Providence daily, Mondays excepted, on the arrival of the train will be a scenario of the states of th the mail train from Stonings

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS Leave Boston for Providence, Dedham, Taunton, and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and New Bedford, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave Providence for Boston, Taunton, New Bed.

ford and Dedham, dany, Sundays excepted, at 7 A. A. and 4 P. M.
Leave New Bedford for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 1.2 A. M., and 3 1 2 P.M.
Leave Taunton for Boston and Providence, daily, Sundays excepted at 7 1.4 A. M. and 4 1.4 P. M. W. RAYMOND LEE, Sep't.

TP Human rights not invaded. BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, March 14, passenger trains ill run daily, (Sundays excepte

Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Andover, Haverhill, Exeter, Newmarket and Do Leave Dover at 5 and 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and

4 P. M., for Exeter, Haverhill, Andover, Boston Lowell and Nashua.

Passengers can be conveyed from Nashua and Low ell to the stations on this road, by the trains which leave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to

leave Lowell at 7 and 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.; and to Lowell and Nashna, by all the trains from Dover. The Depot in Buston is on Lowell street, and passengers taking the cars of this railroad are subject to no detention by change of conveyance. Stages leave Exeter or Dover on the arrival of the morning train from Boston, for nearly all parts of Maine, and the northern and eastern parts of New-Hampshite. Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and over. CHARLES MINOT, Superintendent.

Dover. IF An odious distinction on account of color, and a

EASTERN RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after April 11th, Trains leave as follows:

Boston to Portsmouth Portsmouth to Boston. 10 AM., 5 PM., 6 1-2 PM., 5 1-2 AM., 1 PM. 5 PM. Boston to Salem. Salem to Boston. 7 AM., 10 AM , 12 1-2 M. 7 3-4AM., 8 1-2AM., 11 1-2

Mr. Kimball came. Heard Collins ask Butterfield if he asked him more because he was an abolitionist. B. said no, I ask you no more than I would any other gentleman.

Nathan H. Patch. I put the horse in the stable. Sae of null road of the program of casts should be stable.

via Saco railroad, at 7 P. M STEPHEN A. CHASE, Superintendent.

TP Equality of privileges. WESTERN RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Tuesday, December 21, 1841, passes

Returning, leave Albany at 7 A. M., and 1 P. M. Customary.

W.m. Chamberlain. Is a tavern keeper in Littleton. When I give a horse four feeds, a good rubbing down, and keep him over night, i charge a
dollar or more. I make some difference when the
person who comes with a horse stays also. I put
12 M.—leave next morning 63-4, and arrive at Boston
12 M.—leave next morning 63-4, and arrive at Boston
12 M.—leave next morning 63-4, and arrive at Boston
12 M.—leave next morning 63-4, and arrive at Boston
12 M.—leave next morning 63-4, and arrive at Boston

South Hadley and Northampton.

Merchandise trains run daily between Boston and Albany and Hudson. Fares, 1st class, such as imported dry goods, teas, &c. \$10 per 2000 lbs.—2d class, such as hides, leather, cotton, &c., \$8 per 2000 lbs.—3d class, such as fresh ments, coal, grain, pig iron,

lumber, &c. \$650 per 2006 lbs

G. W. WHISTLER, Engineer. TT Equally free to all.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. ON and after Monday, March 14, the passenger trains will run, in connexion with the cars of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, as follows: Leave Boston at 7 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 3-4

NASHUA AND LOWELL RAILROAD.

Leave Nashua at 61-4 and 101-4 A. M., and 11-4 Leave Lowell at 8 1-4 A M, 12 14, 3 1-4 and 7 P M., or immediately on the arrival of the ears from Boston. All baggage at the risk of the owners.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

On the arrival of the cars at Nashua, stages have for any part of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, and Canada, via Concord, Keene, and Charlestown, N. H., Windsor and Brattleborough, Vt.

Books are kept at the stage offices, 9 and 11 Elm st, where seats can be secured in any of the coaches, and correct information obtained respecting any of the stage routes.

stage routes
Passengers from Mason Village, New Ipswich,
Keene, Walpole, Bellows Falls, and Brattleboro, Vt.
daily, by 7 o'clock cars from Boston, through in one
day, and Albany and Saratoga second day.
ONSLOW STEARNS, Superintendent.

Partner Wanted.

IN the new and second-hand Clothin One with a capital of from 200 to 400 have an opportunity for a profitable investment with LLIAM C. Mel.

April 15.

NEW WORK BY DR CHANNIN THE DUTY OF THE FREE STATES THE DUTY OF THE PREE STATES, we make suggested by the case of the Congressive of the late instructions of the Series State to the American minister at the Congressive State to the American minister at the Congressive State to the American minister at the Congressive State of the Congressive Stat

Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon ber

TNFORMS the public that he has co ries of Inhorious and expensive proving the celebrated Lathoreon proving the cereatine Latricens, and it to their notice, is happy to state that he being thus enabled to relieve much of the sulting from a neglect of those highly have considered. gans, (the teeth,) has exceeded his mes ticipations, and that the

IMPROVED LITHODEON

is destined to become one of the most ful teeth preservatives ever dis the smallest shadow of doubt. tages to be realized by the use of this teeth are too far decayed or too tender gold, silver, or any other substance, among which the following are mest p the first place, being introduced into teeth in a soft state, it causes nei When a tooth is more than two le the roots remain firm and sou ided so as to restore its original sh ess than two hours, it assumes enamel of the tooth itself, thereby formi ing surface harder than gold, silver, or It effectually regists the most power which the filling of teeth is subjected, a

Nothing more need be said in favor of than that over Two THOUSAND TEETH ha stored to perfect usefulness thereby, for we re remedy seemed possible, except extract Specimens of teeth filled with the abwill be kept on hand, and the public ar call and examine them. Mineral toe and set in so perfect a manner as to haffle Teeth filled with gold; also, cleansed and in the most faithful manner.

Every operation warranted to give perfetion. Office 22 School-street, at Hardise's

The following recommendation from Dr. 3 tember of the Boston Medical Association, is fully submitted to public consideration

Mr. Thomas Jinnings, Jr. having been in ploy between two and three years, in various ments of dentistry, and especially in manual preparing artificial teeth, it gives me ple bear witness to his ability and fidelity, and mend him to the public as a competent and dentist.

DANIEL MANS, M. SURRON DESIGNATION. DANIEL MANS, M.

Surgeon Dentist, 16 Sun Boston, Jan. 1842.

REV. BILLY HIBBARDS VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS.

A LL who are acquainted with the Pills will do him the justice to su of the last men to impose upon the public ue of these Family Pills has been so often ifest, that an extended description of the hardly needed. It is of more importance public where they are to be had: e not held up as a specific for every ey have counteracted and cured many stinate chronic diseases; and what they is done, it is not improbable they can do again the language of the inventor:-'An earl use of these Pills will enable every or complaints.

They are for sale wholesale and retail by S. FOWLER, No. 25 High Street, Charleston sale agent. Also for sale by CHARLES B PLE, bookseller, Newburyport. Price, 30 cm box. Where may also be had

REV. B. HIBBARD'S CARMINATIVE SALVE.

This Salve relieves and cures Felons, Bile Agues in the breast, Milk Cake, Ague in Ear-ache, Burns, Scalds, Corns, Salt Rhe Swelling, King's Evil, Stiff Neck, Whoop and Cough occasioned by cold, together other painful complaints—but it is its own peter, and, in such cases, self-p-ays. Price 25 cents per box.

Now is the Time. The Finest Head of Hair product Wyeth's Cream of Lillies.

A LL who have used it, acknowledge its gradually changes the color of red, gray, or to a beautiful dark. Nothing can surpass t for dressing the hair; it not only but preserves its falling off, or those wearing curls, either real will be manifest by the first trial;

Also Wyeth's Curling Cream, Milk of Ross, tract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the skin, li Water, Florida Water, Cologne Wate, &c. &c. For sale only by the appointed agent, A.S. DAN, No 2, Milk-street, second door from Wa

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS Manufactured and for Sale by the Ame MANCHESTER Ginghams, superior qua Free Produce Association -- Philadelphia

bleached and unbleached. This active often used for toilet and bed covers.

Wadding, black and white; Yellow stripe pantaloon stuff, chiefly used force wear; Fancy do do do Fancy do do
Birds'-eye cotton Towels,
Stockings, men's heavy and light, a superigate
Checks, apron, four qualities and prices;
Do furniture, do do
Cotton Laps or batts, for quilting;
Bed Ticking, an excellent article.
All of which are for sale at moderate prices.

All of which are for sale at moderate p at LYDIA WHITE'S, No. 241 North S

or wholesale, of the Committee, WM. C. El.
No. 43 Cherry-street, and DANIEL L. MILLES
No. 250 Arch-street.

Persons residing at a distace, and wishing intain either, by addressing one of the committee of the co Merchants and others are participated as promple and at reasonable prices. Any person widerable quantity of any article not enuthave it made at nearly if not quite as let the slave-stained articles of same quality.

The Committee are also having made Cored Cambries, men's and women's Hose, Hose, Cord-Fringe, fine Sheetings, Muslia, all of which will be ready in a few days.

Abolitionists are informed, that there is much difficulty in getting free cotton as the getting their orders for the manufactured good of it.

Philadelphis, M.

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AGENTS OF THE LIBERATOR.

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ton; Alvan Ward, Ashburtham.
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New-York.—Oliver Johnson, New-York
Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fuller, St.
Barker, Peru.
Pennsylvania.—H. C. Howell, Alleghang-olVashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, Bred GarVashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, Bred GarVashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, Bred GarVashon, Pittsburg;—M. Preston, Bred GarKent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cox, Hemister
Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cox, Hemister
Kent, Andrew's Bridge;—John Cox, Hemister
James Moyle, Rome;—Charles Oleha
dina;—Abner G. Kirk, Salrm;—James Assis,
dina;—Chortseille;—Dr. E. D. Hudson, Oberlin.

[SEE FIRST PAGE.] FROM THE POSTNASTER GENERAL.

Remittonces by Mail.—'A Postmaster money in a letter to the publisher of a new puy the subscription of a third person, and letter if written by himself.' Tr Agents who remit money should also nate the persons to whom it is to be credited.

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> DEAR FR he above le ince. It w with a reque durch. Bu ody, I feare er sent early a yea adopt this ad trust the y of the per-llowship lates ose who ap inatio Aff

Rev. Dr. E y, (Fast Dundertook y, (Fast D. undertook bject. H. se admits.) atriarchs an the Christ disfaction, to that G. occuse certode servant aves, it does not than the ultitude of